HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

No. 53,172—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th May	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	......	.....
2nd July	VICTORIA	6522	BRITANNIA	6525
9th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	.....
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5184	......	.....
30th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
13th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
27th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
[illegible]	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,025	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.

Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

A STEAMER on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 9th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway, employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st ,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK

ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)

FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.

PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,

Do. MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.

OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)

DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.

WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2881	Pens	19th May 1904.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

FOR FIBRE PLANTERS.

YOUNG AGAVE PLANTS (varieties: Americana Rigida, Amer. Elongata, Amer. Sisalana Fourcroya Gigantea) are now for sale at the Powai Agave Nurseries. For prices, cultivation, yield per acre, extracting of fibre, etc., write to the MANAGER of the Agave Fibre Company, Powai Fibre Works, Kurla P. O. (near Bombay).

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a PIER for the use of the Submarine Mining Company at Manora, Karachi.

2. Drawings of the proposed work may be seen and copies of the Specification and forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract may be obtained at the offices of the respective Commanding Royal Engineers, at Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

3. Tenders are to be made on the approved form of Tender only, for which a charge of one rupee will be made.

4. Each tender accompanied by Rs. 1,400 (fourteen hundred) in cash as earnest money, is to be addressed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tender for Manora Pier," to the Director General of Military Works, Simla; and unless a tender is accompanied by such earnest money it will be rejected.

5. The Contractor whose Tender may be accepted shall be required to deposit Rs. 7,000 (seven thousand) as a security deposit.

6. Tenders will be received by the Director General of Military Works up to NOON on the 20th June, 1904, and will be opened by him at that hour and date.

7. The Director General of Military Works does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. L. STAFFORD, Major, R.E.,
C. R. E., Sind District.

Karachi, 9th May, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF READY MACHINED BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BARS, PILLARS, AND BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1904, for the supply of:—

200 BREAST BARS.
200 END PILLARS.
100 CORNER PILLARS.
100 DOOR PILLARS.
100 SIDE PILLARS.
100 END PILLARS for open wagon.
100 BOTTOM SIDE BOARDS, 8ft. by 12ins. by 1¼ in.
1,500 LINING BOARDS, 7ft. 3ins. by 5ins. by 1in.
1,000 LINING BOARDS, 8ft. 9ins. by 5ins. by 1in.
750 BOTTOM BOARDS, 8ins. wide by 1¼ in. thick (viz. 550 of 8ft. 6ins. long and 200 of 9ft. 2ins. long).

2. Tender Form of the above, giving particulars of the Sizes and Description and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel. A sample of each piece may be seen at General Stores Yard, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May, 1904.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Public and our numerous Constituents that after several years experimenting and the collection of the finest skilled labour under the supervision of an European Engineer, we are now prepared to manufacture Motor Cars of any power driven by either Steam or Petrol, also to undertake any repairs to any make of Car. We may be allowed to point out the many great advantages of ordering a Car from us, a few of which are our specialities and our name is a guarantee for good workmanship, materials and finish, and we feel sure our Simpson Car will have as good a name as we have maintained in carriages for so many years past. Another great item in the life of a car is the way in which it is looked after. We shall be pleased to teach free any intending buyers or their servants how to manage and drive a car; another consideration, we can renew or replace in our Works any breakages which may occur. Often in an imported car it takes months to import the parts, and they are often fitted by inexperienced men.

Our new Engineer who has just arrived to take charge of this department has put us to date, a very important desideratum in this industry, seeing the rapid strides it has made within the last few years.

We shall have much pleasure in giving estimates and full particulars for any make of Car, also to give advice for the most suitable car to suit local conditions in any part of India.

SIMPSON & Co.,
Carriage Builders, Motor Engineers,
Billiard Table and Harness Manufacturers.

Madras, 29th April, 1904.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say £30,000 sterling.	The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government. First drawing: June 16th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the

CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

M. 10,856,562 or about £542,828 sterl.

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 111,000 of which 53,795, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes:—

Premiums:		Prizes:	
1 of 300,000 M	abt. £ 15,000	1 of 40,000 M	abt. £ 2,000
1 of 200,000 M	„ 10,000	4 of 30,000 M	„ 1,500
1 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500	5 of 20,000 M	„ 1,000
1 of 45,000 M	„ 2,250	3 of 15,000 M	„ 750
2 of 40,000 M	„ 2,000	16 of 10,000 M	„ 500
1 of 35,000 M	„ 1,750	40 of 5,000 M	„ 250
1 of 30,000 M	„ 1,500	100 of 3,000 M	„ 150
Prizes;		165 of 2,000 M	„ 100
1 of 100,000 M	„ 5,000	619 of 1,000 M	„ 50
1 of 80,000 M	„ 4,000	812 of 400 M	„ 20
1 of 60,000 M	„ 3,000	75 of 300 M	„ 15
1 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500		

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 53,795 prizes and 8 premium prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 53,795 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000 in 5th to M. 75,000 in 6th to M. 80,000 and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600 000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£—18sh.—d. for a full ticket
£— 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
£— 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by Registered Letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.
Banker,
at HAMBURG, Germany.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th May, 1904.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED FOR THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT

A DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,200, by annual increments of Rs. 100 per mensem. Applicants must be of European parentage and between 35 and 40 years of age. They must have served a full term of either pupilage or apprenticeship in the Locomotive or Carriage and Wagon Department of a British Railway and have had in addition a thoroughly scientific training. It is necessary that they shall have served for some years on the Inspection Staff of the India Office or of a Consulting Engineer to Indian Railways. Applicants must further have had some years' experience and been in full or acting charge either of a Locomotive or Carriage and Wagon Department on an Indian Railway.

II. Also an ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 350 in annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem. Applicants, Europeans only, of about 25 years of age, must have served a full term of either pupilage or apprenticeship on a British Railway, and have had in addition a scientific training.

Applications in writing with copies of certificates addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to 21st May, 1904.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the 21st ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1904, a DIVIDEND of Rupees 40 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st December, 1903, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1904, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 30th April, 1904, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agent.

Bombay, 7th May, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM, late of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM abovenamed, who died at Poona, on or about the 27th day of May, 1902, whose last Will and Testament was proved and Registered before the High Court of Bombay, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction and Probate of which Will was, on the 27th day of June, 1903, granted by the said High Court of Bombay, to HAJI SULLEMAN ABDUL WAHED, HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI HAROON, SEEDICK HAJI HOOSEIN, RUSTOMJI DOSSABHOY SETHNA and HAJI HAROON HAJI TYAB, the Executors in the said Will named, having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the Undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors, at their Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims within one Calender Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the Assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors—Dated this 9th day of May, 1904.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, and until further notice the RETAIL PRICE of ICE at our respective Factories, will be 6 (SIX) PIES per Pound.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld,
E. W. THOMPSON,
Manager
For the Proprietors, Boyd's Ice Factory.
CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY,
Proprietor, Maharani Ice Factory.

Bombay, 9th May, 1904.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of the ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY' LIMITED, having its Registered Offices, at No. 22 Billiter Street, London, that any one USING their NAME or any IMITATION thereof, or infringing their TRADE MARKS and LABELS (which were advertised in the "Calcutta Exchange Gazette" on the 14th and 16th February, 1903, and in "Capital" on 9th and 16th April, 1903), will be PROSECUTED.

REMFRY & SON,
Solicitors and Patent Agents.

8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 15th April, 1904.

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WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

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PAINTING MATERIALS,
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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

WANTED—Solicitors, Advocates, Pleaders, Judges, Professional and Literary Men to send Mss. to us. The only neat TYPE-COPYING OFFICE, Charges very moderate.—M BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate St.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 [illegible]	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	28 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.............. „ 400,000

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Together with Engine and Pumps complete, with a large quantity of spare gear; pumps are of Messrs. Fawcett Preston's well known short stroke type.

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FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

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NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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ISSUED FOR................£2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£11,000,000
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Established 1874.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........ £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p.a. compounded half-yearly Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG. HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING. PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SAN FRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

Per Annum.
For 2 Years... ... ... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year ... ... 4½ „
„ 6 Months ... ... 4 „
„ 3 „ ... ... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULICATE, LONDON.
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DELUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d' Or.
ACKERMANN & LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW, ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 15 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 7.

SECURITIES—		
2½-3 per cent. Consols	£89 13-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£96 3-4	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 5-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1-2	= + 1-16
3 months hence	25 7-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	55 1-4	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·11	= do
Berlin „	20·43	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·87	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
6 „ „ „	2 3-8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= unchanged

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10. Sellers.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 31 1-2. M.-J. Sellers. firm.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 30 1-2. M.-J. Buyers. Firmer.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 7-3.

In Liverpool—Sales yesterday increased by 2000 bales. Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000. Spot 7·66 — 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 32,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·38	7·33	7·23
— 12	— 12	— 11
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·02	6·41	6·15
— 11	— 8	— 7
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·08	6·05	6·04
— 6	— 6	— 6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	9,690
Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Do. do Continent	2,000
In New York—	
Spot	13·80 — 10
Futures, month of July	13·60 — 10
Do. do. December	11·22 — 7
In New Orleans—	
Spot	13 13-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Aug.	13·18 — 2
Do. do. Nov.	11·11 + 3
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Stock in London	9,000
Stock in Liverpool	5,55,000
Total visible supply	2,350,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	583,000
Total quantity in sight	9,530,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 7th May, 1904:—

Cotton	7,121 bales.
Wheat	31,491 owts.
Linseed	23,734 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,093 „
Gingellyseed	2,627 „
Poppyseed	3,414 „
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	1,853 „
Rice	5,818 „
Myrabollams	2,877 „
Cottonseed	4,232 „
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	2,196 „
Jcowar	3,578 „
Maize	480 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 9.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T. ....1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ....1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 130
Shanghai 30 do do 179
Japan 30 do do 146

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet
Cash.................................. Rs. 98-10
1st Settlement 31st May „ 98-8

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	3	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	12	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	4	0
Poppyseed.—Tone firmer.			
Ready	5	4	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	19	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.
Soft red Ahmedabad Rs. 28-8
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 29
Hard Red ....Rs. 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone easier
Estimated sales ....bales 8,000
Imports .... do 9,000

May-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug.
7·33	7·28	7·23
—5	—5	—5
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·97	6·38	6·12
—5	—3	—3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·05	6·02	6·01
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—The market is steady with higher prices quoted for contracts for 25th May delivery. The enquiry for ready cotton from exporters is limited, and the purchases reported at Colaba are chiefly on local mills account.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	244	230	223	May 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	252	240	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	252	240	...	„
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	251	245	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	244	236	„
Jalgaum do. ...	...	245	237	„
Khandwa do. ...	...	252	...	„
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	255	248		„
Oomra good staple (M.G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	258	251	...	„
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	264	257	...	„
Broach (M.-G.) ...	308	298	...	May 10.
Do (M.G.) ...	307	297	...	May 25.
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	267	257	...	„
Do. (m.G.) ...	264	254	242	„
Mutia (M. G.)	249	237	...	„
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	275	„
Western	...	...	267	„
Surat (M. G.) ...	320	310		„
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	269	259		„
Do (H G) ...	266	256		„
Compta (M G)			284	„

GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

(FROM JOHN HADDON AND CO'S.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

ANNATTO SEED.—With small supplies the market has continued very strong. East India good quality has been sold up to 3 3-4d. per lb with free buyers thereat.

BEESWAX.—With more enquiry the market has been very firm; prices are hardening. Ordinary East India yellow wax is worth £5-12-6 to £5-15, good at £5-17-6 to £6 and superior £6 2s. 6d. to £6-5 per cwt.

COPRA.—We are drawing near to the close of the selling season. Business has been restricted owing to sellers asking high prices for the small supplies of Malabar available. Buyers are holding off, unless at £17 per ton c i f. Sellers ask £17-5 to £17 7s.6d.

CARDAMOMS.—The last sales went off at rather easier rates for bold but common grades sold at steady prices. This result was brought about chiefly by the accumulation of supplies during the previous month when no sales were held. Mysore bold sold at 2-3 to 2-9, bold and medium 1-4 to 1-11, medium 1-3 to 1-4, medium and small 11d. to 1, small 9d. to 10d., pickings 9d. to 1-2, seeds 11d. to 1 per lb. We shall shortly have here a few cases of real Malabars (Tellicherry), for which there is at present a good enquiry.

CINCHONA BARK.—At the fourth series of sales held on the 19th instant the total of all descriptions offered amounted to 1·490 packages. As was expected a good demand was seen the unit limit being 1 3-8d. Succirubra sold at 2 1-2d. to 3 3-8d. Officialies 1 5-8d to 2 7-8d. Hybrid 2 5 8d to 5 7-8d. per lb. The next London sales will take place on the 10th of May and in Amsterdam on the 19th of May.

GINGER.—The market has continued very dull with prices continually in buyers favour. Shippers who sold early in the season have done extremely well as to-day's prices are pounds sterling per ton less than when they sold. Malabar Rough Washed and Unassorted is freely offered at 19-6 to 20-6 per cwt C. i, f. On the spot there are free sellers at 25. A few special lots offering at 30. Cut A's 45 to 58, B's 38 to 42-6, C's 30 to 34. Cuttings 19-6 to 20 per cwt. Mixed Cuts 34 to 40 per cwt.

HIDES (TANNED).—At the last Public Sales held, the demand was very slow. There were no Rangoon, Bengal, Bombay or Karachi descriptions represented. We quote Madras light 10 1-2d. to 1-4. heavy 9d to 12 3-4d, 3rds and 4ths 9d to 1/1 1-2, Bombay light 7d to 1-6, heavy 5d to 1/3 1-2. 3rds and 4ths 6d to 1-1 per lb.

ISINGLASS—At the fourth sales held this year there was a good demand for the 935 packages of all descriptions offered. Of the above 475 packages were described as Bombay. Importers were firm. Karachi leaf and Old Tongue sold at dearer rates. Purse and Bladder sold at about late rates. Karachi leaf 1-4 to 3 6. Bombay Tongue 7 1-2d to 3, old 1-11 to 2-4. Purse 1-1 to 1-10. Bladder 1-10 to 3-5. floats 9d to 1-5d.

INDIA-RUBBER.—Very firm. The market during the week has advanced for Fine Hard Para from 4/6 1-2 to 4/8 1-2 per lb. Rangoon fair to good clean we quote at 2 to 3-6, Assam good to fine 2-2 to 3-6, common 1-6 to 2 per lb. A good demand exists for all desirable qualities.

KAPOC.—In good request. We have buyers to arrive for the usual good ordinary machine-cleaned Calcutta at 4d. to 4/1-4d per lb.

LEMON GRASS OIL.—Market very firm. On the spot it is worth 8 1-2d. to 9d. per ounce, and to arrive c. i. f. 7 3-4d. to 8 1-4d. per ounce

OSPREY FEATHERS.—At the second sales held this year, 24 packages of Rangoon were offered and sold, also 49 packages of East India, of which 41 packages were sold. There was a good demand and generally prices were 10 per cent to 15 per cent. higher. East India long and medium sold at 21-6 to 35-6 per ounce, short selected £5 10 per ounce, part selected 57-6 to 67-6 per ounce, short 46 per ounce, brown and red 1s. to 2-6d. per ounce, Rangoon long 17-6 to 29, short 47, short selected 97-6 to £5 12-6, part selected 85, white paddy 10 6 to 20-6, grey paddy 25-6 to 33, heron 17-6 to 20, per ounce.

PEPPER.—The market is very dull. At Auctions lower prices were generally accepted, 247 Bags Tellicherry were offered and bought in at 5 3-4d. to 6d. Of 153 Bags of Alleppy, only 3 sold, fair, bold at 5 3-4d. per lb.

SENNA.—In good steady request. On the spot Tinnivelly good to fine green 5 1-2d. to 7d. fair, greenish 3 1-2d. to 5 1-2d., common dark and small 1 1-4d. to 3d., pounds 1 1-2d. to 2d. per lb. A good business is possible on this basis.

TEA.—At the last sales, nothwithstanding the great anxiety shown by both buyers and sellers as to how the market would shape on account of the increased taxes placed upon the article, a good demand was seen particularly for commonest teas, and as was anticipated good teas over 7d per lb. were difficult to move, unless at a decline in price. Producers are more concerned with the probable result of the coming season rather than with the present, as the great bulk of last years Indian crop has been dealt with, and the tail end quality will find a ready market, as the trade will buy for price. The fear is that this will mean a greater demand for very common China teas.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 33rd April, as compared with the statement of the 7th May:—

LIABILITIES.	April 30. Rs.	April 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53 19,851	49,99,560
Public Deposits at Branches	83,21,622	72,48,742
Other Deposits	5,16,87,820	5,85,10,343
Post Bills	11,651	22,609
Sundries	15,46,544	15,91,117
Rs...	8,82,87,487	9,07,79,371
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,08,05,695	1,12,23,599
Other authorised Securities	13,01,849	13,02,817
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	69,04,333	74,12,774
Loans do. do. do.	1,61,23,181	1,46,38,815
Bills discounted and purchased	2,84,08,193	2,84,66,590
Dead Stock	3,55,392	3,55,392
Stamps and Stationery	3,335	3,203
Balances with other Banks	14,16,960	15,76,047
Sundries	2,20,197	2,39,857
Cash	2,28,45,347	2,55,85,243
Rs.	8,82,37,487	9,07,79,371

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2½-2 per cent Consols	89 13-16
3 per cent Rentes	96 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 5-16
Bar Silver	25 1-2

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—1700 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
Australia s—84 cwt tallow Sizing Materials Co.
Umballa s—120 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 34 bales cotton waste J C Todiwala; 28 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.
Clan Macleod s—500 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 46 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Moldavia s—57 bales hides and skins R M Kooga; 20 cwt deer horns M Mahomed and Co; 26 casks chutney F Nowrojee; 4 bales aloe fibre D Dhunji Shaw; 227 cwt wild turmeric D Jamnadas; 75 cwt deer horns J Rebimtoola; 120 cwt dry ginger D Hurridas and Co; 105 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 2925 cwt myrabollams A Khimjee 270 cwt olibanum 25 cwt wax and 10 cwt cardamomseed D Vallibhoy and Co; 11 cwt ganja Karmalli B Sajan.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Australia s—38 bales yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co

FOR HULL.

King Robert s—115 bales hemp R S N Talati and Co; 8000 cwt cottonseed and 10440 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 2375 cwt cottonseed J Fachiri 4300 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—110 bales cotton A B and Alexander; 2865 cwt rape seed E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 1270 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Dco Balduino s—850 bales cotton The Bombay Company
Australia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—184 bales hemp K Vikram and Co; 736 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 4300 cwt linseed D Nanjee and Co; 2200 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt rapeseed and 2000 poppyseed Karnst Lam and Co; 1000 cwt castorseed and 2000 cwt poppyseed Karnst Lam and Co; 300 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Duke of Norfolk s—1005 cwt myrabollams A Mahadeo; 400 cwt fennelseed and 100 cwt methyseed Bauer and Krause 140 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 700 cwt myrabollams G Madhowjee 3000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Dco Balduino s—200 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 220 bales cotton Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 650 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 4002 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 6000 cwt linseed J Fachiri.

FOR NAPLES.

Dco Balduino s—100 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Dco Balduino s—2000 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co 1001 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Dco Balduino s—6000 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Romulus s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 52 cwts olibanum and 1003 cwts myrabollams P Jethabhoy 1002 cwts myrabollams and 53 cwt olibanum P Jaithabhoy.

Labuan s—560 bales cotton Glade and Co; 316 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 800 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 372 bales myrabollams P Jethabhoy; 220 bales cotton Gell and Co

FOR VENICE.

Romulus s—100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 1100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 102 cwt olibanum R Giga.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—35 cases opium P and O S N Co.
Capri s—210 cwt sharkfins A Chagla and Co; 150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.
Nankin s—30 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—1200 bales twist Talati and Co; 1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 310 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co; 1200 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 250 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin s—109 bales cotton N Curretji & Co; 200 bales cotton C Macdonald and Co; 230 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co; 2500 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

Matico Capsules and Injection still maintain their reputation for the cure of those inconvenient diseases, about which the least said the better.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYER—May 1, at Solan, the wife of E. J. R. Dyer, of a daughter.

SHEPPARD—May 4, at Ranikhet, the wife of Walter Sidney Sheppard, B A, M A, B Ch (Cantab), Imperial, Colonial, Medical Service, Singapore, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BUTCHER—May 3, at Mount Pleasant, Mussoorie, Edward Patrick Butcher, Photographer, of Mhow, Central India, aged 29 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 28m. Sun sets, 6h, 25m., High water, 8-3m, 7-59a. Low water, 35m., 1-25a.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Improvement Trust 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden per transport s. s. Suroda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for April shows that the daily average attendance was 195; admissions, 2,044 and prevailing diseases fevers.

THEFT AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.—Dr. Brahant residing at the Taj Mahal Hotel, has reported to the police that his bicycle of the value of Rs. 200 was stolen from the hotel.

THEFT AT NEPEAN SEA-ROAD.—Major A. Street residing in the Nepean Sea Road has reported to the police the theft of articles of wearing apparel and gold links and studs collectively valued at Rs. 60 from his bungalow on Saturday night.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection. Two fat tailed sheep (ovis aries) by Mr. Hormasji Cawasji Petit. One Indian moose deer (Tragulus Meminna) by Miss Gordon Hutchinson.

AN ACCIDENT AT SEA.—The Captain of the s. s. Burresfield, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning, has reported to the police that on Friday last when at sea, she ran into prow No. 4892 belonging to tindal Mohan Luxman. The prow was sunk and its crew were brought to Bombay by the Burresfield.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers the band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March	Olympia	Clark
Overture	Tutti in Maschera	Pedrotti
Selection	La Regina Di Golconda	Donizetti
A Summer Idyll	Hiawatha	Neil Moret
Selection	The Geisha	S Jones
Valse	Viennoise	Czebulka

NEW SHIVAJEE CRICKET CLUB.—A gathering of the New Shivajee Cricket Club was held on Sunday in the premises of the proprietor in 1st Carpenter's Street in the celebration of the second Anniversary. Mr. N. B. Dadarker presided; Mr. P. J. Kovarkar read the report in which regret was expressed for the premature death of late Mr. N. G. Shingre, a member of the Managing Committee. Mr. R. B. Dadarker on behalf of the Club presented Mr. M. D. Pai with cricket suits and a copy of a photo for the excellent batting he showed against the Aligarh College for the Hindus in December last. Mr. M. D. Pai suitably thanked the members of the Club for the gift.

PICK-POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Bachu Hassam, a Mahomedan, was charged with picking the pocket of one Haji Yusuf Haji Cassum on Saturday. Evidence showed that the complainant had been to see his children off to the Prince's Dock on Saturday. While he was standing in the crowd the accused extracted a purse containing Rs. 12 from his pocket. The complainant felt a jerk and on turning round saw the accused. The accused dropped the purse and bolted. He was, however, arrested by a policeman on duty there. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted six previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default of paying the fine he was ordered to undergo further imprisonment for six months.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Cyclonic weather prevails this side, writes our Bhownagar Correspondent, on Saturday night at about eight o'clock, clouds gathered northward and flashes of lightning issued from them.—The chief product of Kathiawar is cotton, which having yielded in abundance, this season, the traffic is brisk. Ginning factories are working day and night, while the cotton press of Mr. Dinshaw Bumonji has already turned out over thirty thousand fullpressed bales.—The Diwan Saheb of Bhownagar left yesterday morning at 1-30 by a special train for Nawagad, the occasion being the marriage of his son—Two native circus troupes have come down to Bhownagar, and appear nightly before crowded audiences. This city has never before been visited by any such troupe. The troupes were to remain only for a few days, but the patronage they have received has induced them to stay longer. Two dramatic Companies are much disappointed by the competition of the circuses.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Morris charged Choonibhai Dayabhoy, a Hindu, with cheating Samshudin Tyebbhoy in respect of two cwts of Hubbuck's paint and ten gallons of varnish of the value of Rs. 139. The evidence showed that on Friday the accused went to complainant's shop in Nagdevi Street and representing himself as a servant of Mr. J. N. Tata asked for paint and varnish. He said the articles were required for a hotel. Complainant gave delivery of the articles to the accused and some time afterwards went to Mr. Tata's office to inquire about the transaction. He was there told that they knew nothing about the matter. Becoming suspicious complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused in the evening at the Mahim station with the property in his possession. He had a first class ticket for Palghar with him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

IN SEARCH OF A JOB.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cauty charged Edward Wilson, an old offender, with criminal trespass in the Royal Bombay Yacht Club compound. It appeared from the evidence that the accused had trespassed into the compound of the Yacht Club on Saturday night about eleven o'clock. He was seen by the ramoshi on duty who drove him out of the compound. About three hours later the ramoshi again found him loitering in the compound near a bicycle and arrested him. Inspector Cauty said that the accused was an old offender, having been convicted of a similar offence in a tent on the Kennedy Sea Face on a previous occasion. When the accused was questioned as to his occupation he said he was a fireman on board the s.s. Lincoln, while as a matter of fact there was no steamer of that name in the harbour. The accused stated that on the night in question, he had been to see a certain engineer in connection with a job. The engineer was not there and as he was waiting for him in the compound the police ramoshi arrested him. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default, to undergo three days' imprisonment.

A SERIES OF THEFTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of a case in which Inspector Power charged Vithu Devji, a Hindu, with the theft of a large quantity of cotton and other cloth belonging to several merchants in the market collectively valued at about Rs. 1,500. It appeared that successive complaints were made to the police by the merchants since September last of cases of cloth from their shops. While making enquiries in connection with the thefts of a case of chintz valued at Rs. 75) belonging to Karsondas Premji, the police arrested the accused. The chintz was stolen from Karsondas' godown in the old Hanuman Lane in February last. Further investigations disclosed a series of other thefts committed by the accused from different other shops and godowns. It was ascertained that the accused had robbed Amratlal Kuberchand on the 11th April of long cloth of the value of Rs. 485-8-0. Two other thefts were committed by him in September and December last year. In the first instance a case of coloured handkerchiefs valued at Rs. 170 was stolen from the shop of Karsondas Goverdhandas, while in the other case one Ratansi Kanji was robbed of red cloth of the value of Rs. 230. The accused had a previous record of five convictions against him. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six years' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to report his place of residence for three years after his release from jail.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DISPUTED HUNDI TRANSACTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur has disposed of the case in which Bhawanidas Hurnandas and Veramal Bhimandas were charged with cheating and criminal misappropriation at the instance of Meman Cassum Habib. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law with Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that complainant was a wholesale cutlery merchant and also dealt in hundis through brokers. On the 24th January the two accused went to his shop and inquired if he would purchase three hundis of Rs. 1,200 each drawn by Ali Mahomed Aboo in favour of one Moosa Sumar. Complainant agreed to purchase them and paid the accused the sum of Rs. 3,600 in currency-notes, the accused promising to bring him the three hundis. The hundis were not brought, and the accused from time to time put him off by saying that Moosa Sumar, to whom the money had been paid, had gone to Kutiani in Kathiawar, and that he would send the hundis from there. On being served with a notice the accused admitted receiving Rs. 3,600, but pleaded that they were not liable to complainant in any way in as much as they had paid the amount to Moosa Sumar and had only acted as brokers. Complainant thereupon inquired of Moosa Sumar who denied all knowledge of the transaction. Complainant also learned that no hundi or hundis had been drawn by Ali Mahomed Abboo. The Magistrate in disposing of the case held that the accused had paid the amount to Mossa Sumar and had not misappropriated it. There was nothing to show that the representations made by the accused to complainant were false. His Worship, therefore, discharged the accused.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kinley, 2431 tons, Captain F H Parker, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Wyneric, 3261 tons, Captain P G Niven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Nordpol, 2428 tons, Captain H Stoltz, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 29th April, brought a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, 3013 tons, Captain R K Cowie, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Mormugao, 7th May in ballast.

THE steamer Woodbridge, 2331 tons, Captain J Evans, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 24th April brought a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Derwen, 2284 tons, Captain T James, sailed yesterday for London and Hamburg with a general cargo and Mrs and Miss Demp and child as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1961 tons, Captain F D C Dewing, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta, 18th April via coast ports, brought a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2979 tons, Captain D Morrison, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs Kemp, Mrs Ogilvie and Lieut D Darus.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1340 tons, Captain C E Hadges, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf port and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers—Lieut C C Morris, Lieut L Forbes, Mr W Hartley and 200 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2316 tons, Captain J W Shanklin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Lieut J C Macrae, Lieut W Jendwine, Mr J R M Ford 2nd Lieuts H C de Crespigney, M C Raymond and S G P Savage Misses G and H Sheringham.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1944 tons, Captain C Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Durban, 13th April via Mormugao, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J H Wilson, Capt Waller, Mr M R Nowrojee, one Hospital Assistant, Mr Babu Darekhan and 152 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Bengal 2751 tons, Captain G Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr L Chinya, Mr B Farlow, Mr S Kaksjiwala Rev and Mrs Challis, Rev C Bill Mr T A Grady, Mr M Eyre, Mr E H Mahomed, Mr A Nureoo, and Mr and Mrs Colledge.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Bundara	2215	Maude			M M & Co
Fazilka	2697	Wilson			M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Metcalfe			Bo and P S N Co
Onipenta	3120	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta		M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Nankin	1557	Kenrick			P & O Co
Coloberia	3420	Boustun	Calcutta		M M & Co
Labuan	2294	Gardner			K Nixon & Co
Baron Fairlie	2324	Goudey			W & A G & Co
Feronia	1950	Kent			A Montochoffe & Co
Ballaarat	2860	Longden			P & O Co
Henry Bolckow	639	Fowls	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Kenley	2431	Parker			Bombay Co
Vermout	2923	Haynes			W & A G & Co
King Arthur	1047	Burnel			Bo & P S N Co
Ellora	1494	Crookslow			M M & Co
Kilbrennan	2332	Wilson			W & A G & Co
Henzada	1340	Hodgson			M M & Co
Kasara	504	Hirst			M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Spicer			P & O Co
Burrsfield	2615				Bombay Co
Wyneric	3261	Niven			.....
Nordpol	2428	Stoltz			.....
Woodbridge	2331	Evans			.....
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Nurani	2370	Thompson	Aden	12-5	Transport
B	Clan Macleod	3013	Cowie	Liverpool	23-5	F Muir & Co
C	Nuddea	1944	Scott	Zanzibar	17-5	M M & Co
D	Colenso	2534	Shackell	Hull	7-5	F Muir
D	Cawder Castle	4050	Samuel			Ralli Bros
G	Ahmadi	1640	Hansen	Jeddah	7-5	B P S N Co
H	Lawada	2124	Hodgson	Aden	11-5	M M & Co
K	Derwen	2284	James	London	7-5	W & A G & Co
L	Puri	287	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Patiale	1329	Sharp	Repairing		M M & Co
N	Surada	3400	Honeywood	Aden	10-5	M M & Co
P	Romulus	1655	Grivenito	Trieste	11-5	A Strandes
Q	King Robert	2514	Galbraith	Hull	15-5	F Muir
	Fultala	2702	Lemarcaand	Aden	11-5	Transport

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	9-5	Shpd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	13-5	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	City of Vienna	2979	Morrison	Karachi	9-5	K Nixon
2	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	10-5	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Campa	Genoa	11-5	G Ferrero
5	Idar	2616	Milne	Antwerp	14-5	K Nixon
6	Umballa	3126	Hugill	L'pool	11-5	M M & Co
6	Haddon Hall	2786	Abram	L'pool	10-5	K Nixon & Co
8	Powderham	1950	Toms	N F		H S Hoosein
10&11	Schwarzenfels	2516	Volkmann	K'chi	14-5	Glade & Co
10&11	Iran	4466	Jacob	Dunkirk	13-5	K N & Co
12	Moldavia	4923	Gordon	London	14-5	P & O Co
14	Mary Jose	599	Brinck	Melbourne	N F	O & Okell
15	Camberwell	2583	Baines	Antwerp	7-5	M M & Co
16	Duke of Norfolk	2437	Anderson	Hamburgh	11-5	

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	13-5	M M & Co

P. DOCK. MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Capri	718	Belsito	China	17-5	G Ferrero

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Cawdor Castle s	Samuel	Durban, April 24
	Clan Macleod s	Cowie	Mormugao, May 7
9	Wyneric s	Niven	Karachi, May 5
	Asia s	Shanklin	Glasgow, April 5
	Bengal s	Phillips	Shanghai, April 19

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	City of Venice s	Morrison	Liverpool via K'chi
	Derwen s	James	London & Hamburg

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Henzada, Hodges, for Persian Gulf, &c
„ Kenley, Parker, for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Macleod, for Liverpool, &c
„ Wyneric, for Liverpool &c
„ Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c
„ Nuddea, for Zanzibar, &c
Barque Mary Jose, for Sydney, &c

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MAY 7.

The P and O Co's steamer Malta, left here for Bombay this afternoon (Saturday).

SINGAPORE, MAY 8.

The P and O Co's steamer Tientsin (Eates) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

BALACLAVAS
CARDIGANS
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UNIFORM CLOTHS
WORSTEDS
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GREATCOATS
BLANKETS
SHIRTS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

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to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

Send for Regimental Price List and Free Samples of Cloths.

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BOMBAY.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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SILK versus COTTON.
TRIUMPH OF THE FORMER.

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Please write for samples to
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(Please reject worthless substitutes.)

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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BOMBAY.

THE DINING ROOM is now open to non-residents.
Large Parties can also be served in the Private Dining Rooms or on the Terrace.
THE HOTEL ORCHESTRA will now play regularly during Dinner on Tuesday and Friday Evenings from 8 to 10 p.m.
THE BILLIARD ROOM, with Three New Billiard Tables, and the
AMERICAN BAR are now open to the Public.
MESSRS. HENRY SEIFERT & SONS, Vienna, have exhibited a New French Billiard Table in the Billiard Room of the above Hotel.
MOTOR CARS and Private Carriages can be had on Hire by the Day, Week, or Month.
LARGE STOCKS are held of Selected WINES and LIQUORS, especially bottled for the "TAJ MAHAL" HOTEL, as also Wines from the Carlton Hotel, London, and Hotel Ritz, Paris.
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Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.
IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.
Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs.
Any description of work executed from Models or rawing sent.
LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular.
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
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FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
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BOMBAY AND POONA,
From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

RUSSIA, according to Reuter, has ordered the mobilisation of her Charkoff and Moscow Army Corps, and to all appearances she will need them. Her Manchurian Army, if not in full retreat, has not recovered from the reverse on the Yalu river. So rapid was the Japanese advance that they had seized Feng-huang-chen, forty miles north of Antung, before the enemy had a chance of recovering themselves. The Russians had, however, time to destroy their ammunition in time to prevent it falling into the hands of the victors. From Port Arthur to Shan-hai-kwan is a far cry, but the messages from the Chinese side of the Gulf of Liao-tung state that the Russians are retreating to Haicheng, ten miles north of Niuchwang which, a message from the same source says, is in a state of turmoil, where preparations are going on for flight—not fight. This lends support to the additional statement that the Russians are evacuating the western part of the Liao-tung peninsula. In so doing they are wise, seeing that ten thousand Japanese have been landed at Kin-chau, directly to the north of Port Arthur, on a road and line which can carry them direct to Niuchwang so soon as they have disposed of the besieged naval station, with ten thousand more at Fu-chan and detachments at Wu-fung-tien, Pu-lien-tien, all important points along the line to the north. Apparently an engagement is being fought near Kai-chon, south of Niuchwang which a force may be temporarily holding to admit of the retreat from that station and the removal or destruction of stores prior to flight in the direction of Liao-yang and Mukden; but Reuter's latest says that the general staff has already left for Mukden. The messages of Reuter's Tokio correspondent regarding the attack on Port Arthur merely go to confirm the official statement, supplied to us by Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul in Bombay, except in the matter of the casualties which the official account made very light.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

THAT the Unionist Party is a house divided against itself just now is painfully apparent on occasions. The fall may come at the next general election; doubtless it will, unless the rank and file of the party are brought to a sounder state of discipline. With the view of bringing home to Mr. Balfour the existing disruption, an outspoken "open letter" has been addressed to him on the position of the Unionist Party. The writer, who prefers the cloak of anonymity, protests that the Chief Whip has succeeded during the past few weeks in creating the impression that he regards Mr. Chamberlain's view of the Empire as "an infernal nuisance." Mr. Chamberlain's view, nevertheless, happens to represent, for a great deal more than half the real fighting force of the party, the only cause that can henceforth make political life worth living for, or can be worthy of the earnest and undivided allegiance of men who take Imperialism seriously. "To the Chief Whip" remarks the writer, "this attitude will appear monstrous. It may appear excessive to yourself. But you, at least—who have shown yourself not insensible to the greatness, perhaps not to the urgency, of the Policy of Preference—will recognise its sincerity." He claims that this fighting force asks nothing better than to be allowed, upon any tolerable terms, to continue its loyalty to Mr. Balfour's leadership and to extend an unwavering support to the present administration for as long as the work of Army reform and Imperial interests require its persistence in office. Meantime, he would have it borne in mind that there are some things to which men, who are most ready to take a cool view of tactics, cannot consent without converting some moderation at once into compliance of a vicious and demoralizing kind. They are willing for Parliamentary purposes to suspend their opinions, but they cannot consent to eat the leek to an unlimited extent in order that an inveterate faction of Mr. Chamberlain's personal enemies may be kept in play at the expense of the whole host of Mr. Chamberlain's friends. They will subscribe to no declaration which attempts, if words have meaning, to define "Retaliation" as a homœopathic antidote to Tariff Reform.

The followers of Mr. Chamberlain indignantly resent the Wharton amendment levelled against his scheme and hope to be spared for the remainder of the session any repetition of "the ill-judged manœuvres of a subordinate minister, who hardly disagrees with the Free Food League even in opinion." The Chief Whip has incurred their displeasure in that his highest conceptions of strategy seem to consist in endeavours to effect a judicious breach between the Birmingham programme and the Sheffield proposals, and to identify the policy of the Government with that of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. They will not have the Empire eliminated from the future programme of the Unionist party in order that Wimborne House, by the far-reaching combinations of the Chief Whip, may be induced to ask itself whether the economic policy of his Majesty's Government is not a safer thing to support than the policy of Lord Rosebery—"who after all is never so susceptible to a new view as when he has expressed an opposite one." The Wharton amendment has, Mr. Balfour is told, "convinced every firm supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's ideas that the official organisation of the party is actuated by a spirit of intense and rather stupid hostility to the programme of a national tariff and federal trade, or rather to the author of that programme." Furthermore the Chamberlainites aver that the strange utterances of the Ministers most nearly connected with the Premier, in the opening debates of the Session take a more intelligible significance in conjunction with the proceedings of the Chief Whip, and those who attempted to conceal the profound impression of uneasiness and insecurity which these performances have spread throughout the party would be discharging their duty neither to themselves nor to their leader. They strenuously deny the allegation to which currency has been given by their opponents to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is dead, though they admit that a disagreeable atmosphere hangs over the party as a result of all that has occurred since the opening of the Session. It is on this account that they determined to express their views and that the writer of this particular Open Letter chose to adopt his present course.

Retaliation, as a substitute for Preferential Tariffs, they will have none of. They regard it as a serious proposal to extend the system of free imports into surrounding nations by means of a paper crusade on the part of the Foreign Office, which is in their opinion, a scheme that has never been called for by any discoverable portion of public opinion, arising from no public demand and arousing no popular enthusiasm. They regard it as "unintelligible to the plain man, impossible in the opinion of practical economists and innocuous in the view of foreign governments." The pros and cons of both propositions are fully discussed by Mr. Chamberlain's champion, though doubtless Mr. Balfour has studied them for himself. But the main point of the effusion is to warn the Premier against the apathy with which he appears to regard the daily widening breach in the Unionist party. If the Sheffield proposals mean equal competitive conditions as against foreign manufactured goods, there will be unity upon at least one question, broad and solid enough to offer a foundation for the party. Otherwise Mr. Chamberlain's followers are convinced that the party must be shattered. If Retaliation, does not mean a general tariff then there is no agreement between the Government policy on the one hand and either the national or imperial branches of Mr. Chamberlain's programme on the other. If, say they, the general election is fought on Retaliation it will be most assuredly and disastrously lost, and the Unionist party will be unable to return to power again, except as the decisive advocates of a permanent tariff for the defence of British industry as well as of Imperial Union through Federal Trade. "You tell us to convert the people," exclaims Mr. Balfour's correspondent, "but will you help us to convert them? Will you cast aside even now the dead formulas of this controversy and take up its turning causes? We, who write such things with no glad hearts, out of a loyalty to the empire that is greater than our loyalty to you, are no longer certain how you will answer us, but we know well that your answer will be significant for much in all our fortunes."

THE TIBET FIGHTING.

THE mowing down of the Tibetans at Tuna has not had the effect that was anticipated. The expedition into the country of the Lamas has, in fact, belied anticipations all along and it is evident that primitive as are their weapons and methods of warfare, the opposition to the Mission's advance is to be systematic. It was not intended to go beyond Gyantse, but the fanaticism of the Lamas will compel us to go on to Lhassa. On Thursday an attack was made upon the British Camp at Gyantse. The Tibetans were driven off with heavy loss and on Friday it was necessary for the force at the Karo Pass to move out to dislodge them from a position held in force. In characteristic fashion they sought to check the Mission's advance with a wall built across the mouth of the Pass, supported by sangars on the right and the left, held by riflemen. This position, held by fifteen hundred men, was not cleared without loss on our side, but the action once more showed how ineffectual is the resistence which a fanatical ill-armed horde can oppose to disciplined troops armed with modern weapons of precision. The flanks of the Tibetan position were carried and then the main body withdrew. The defenders of the sangars in flying before the Gurkhas and Sikhs were, says the telegram, mown down by maxim and rifle fire as they exposed themselves on the face of the precipices. We cannot claim any more credit for this exploit of arms than we could claim for the affair at Tuna. The conditions are too unequal for Britishers to feel any pride in warfare of this character, and it is regrettable that we are obliged to go on and inflict punishment when it becomes necessary. The Chinese Amban should have met Colonel Younghusband's Mission at Gyantse, but the Lamas have not only prevented his arrival there, but, as the attack on the Camp indicates, have become much more truculent. The Tibetans, by all accounts, are much given to boasting of their martial prowess and hostile intentions towards the Mission, a boasting which to us is exceedingly pitiful. But the same necessity, born of the Lamas' fanaticism, which compels us to go on will compel the Tibetans to obstruct our progress right up to the gates of Lhassa, and we are not unlikely to hear of much further fighting, before the mysterious city is unveiled. On our side the sum total of the loss the Tibetans may inflict may not be great, but the rigours of the climate have already been responsible for many deaths and will occasion a great many more. The base hospital, says a correspondent with the expedition, is terribly full. It appears that the reason of Colonel Brander being sent out from Gyantse to eject the Tibetans from their sangars on the Karola Pass was because the latter threatened Colonel Younghusband's line of communications with India at Khangma where the alternative route to Lhassa joins the Tuna-Gyantse road. It was impossible under these circumstances to leave the Tibetans upon Karola, though this Pass (the highest on the whole route to Lhassa) is some 43 miles from Gyantse. After the fight no pursuit was undertaken as Colonel Brander's object was entirely attained in driving them from their position. It seems to have been during Colonel Brander's absence that the Tibetans from Shigalize attacked Colonel Younghusband's Camp at Gyantse. The fighting which has taken place, of course, changes the entire position regarding Tibet, the blood and treasure which have been spent making it necessary for the British Government to insist upon guarantees to prevent the possibility of a recurrence in the future of such events as have just occurred. If re-inforcements for Colonel Younghusband are necessary to secure this result, they will, no doubt, be despatched. We cannot assume that the second lesson given to the Tibetans will have any more salutary effect upon the Lamas than had the first, and the Mission must be fully equipped for an advance to Lhassa, failing satisfaction at Gyantse.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE arrangements for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this year were, we believe, associated with unusual difficulties. At one time it was thought that the competition would lose a great deal of interest on account of a small entry. One of the difficulties arose in connection with the military teams; it was not thought wise that the native and European regiments should be given a chance of falling foul of each other even in respect of the petty jealousies which might arise out of a game of hockey, and there seemed to be an idea current at one time that military teams would be excluded altogether. It is well that this fear has not been justified, and we notice that out of the seventeen entries from which the draw was made, no less than seven are those of regimental teams. Last year there were twenty entries, and of these twelve were military teams, five being elevens from native regiments. One of the latter scratched early on in the tournament, giving their opponents a walk over in the first round, so that the number of matches played will not be appreciably less this year, the number of entries only showing a decrease of two. The list of entries does not include the Buffs who, it will be remembered, played such a sterling game last year and who after several drawn games were only ousted in the final tie after a most exciting struggle with the Cathedral Old Boys. The list of competing teams this year includes several which were not associated with the tournament last year. These, apart from military entries, are the Customs, Grant Medical College, and the Poona Gymkhana. The Customs eleven will not go far in the tournament, if their powers in the practices is to be taken as a criterion of their play. They suffer from a lack of experience, and are evidently new to the game. The Grant Medical College are pitted against either the Royal Scots or the York and Lancashire Regiment, those two teams being drawn to play off a preliminary tie. The better of the two military teams should beat the Medicals, although the latter may be expected to give a good account of themselves. The Poona Gymkhana are drawn against the Customs, and if their up-country form goes for anything they have a very easy task before them, and should have no trouble whatever in getting into the second round. To find the best of the civil teams is an easy matter. The Cathedral Old Boys, who now hold the Cup are as good as ever. They play with a dash in their forward line which is irresistible and which has several times this year seen them ten goals ahead at the end of a game. Their half-backs are judicious, and their backs are absolutely safe. Nothing ever passes them, and they invariably change the tenour of the game whenever they seize the ball. Unless there is a very dark horse amongst the new-comers of the military teams, the cup should again go to the Old Boys. They commenced practice late, but with them it is not so much practice as training which is wanted, and they have succeeded in wearing out every local team they have met so far this season in practice matches. The team of the Bombay Education Society is also one which should not be forgotten. Last year it fought its way into the semi-final round and was only beaten by the Buffs after a drawn game. It is to be hoped that the tournament this year will be fought out in better weather than was the case twelve months ago. It will be remembered that the disastrous storm which swept the city and harbour about the middle of May last year, made things very unpleasant for those who were responsible for the Hockey Tournament arrangements. This year the signs of the times are more propitious, and most probably the tournament will pass off without such an undesirable visitation.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 9 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR WAGHJI RAOJI, G. C. I. E., Thakur Saheb of Morvi, has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Pandit Shri Gattulalji Memorial Fund.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th April, 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 18,941 maunds and Rs. 54 in the earnings.

WE understand that Mr. Edward Wilkin, Solicitor, is likely to succeed Mr. E. Vander Straaten as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Karachi, on the latter's retirement towards the end of theis month; and that Mr. Norman Wright Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, will become Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master, High Court, vice Mr. Wilkin promoted.

THE Chinese Local Government in Chinese Turkestan announce their intention to levy Customs duties on goods entering the country. They, however, agree to British goods being treated on an equality with Russian goods, and the local Ambans in an informal way have also engaged to treat bona fide British Indian traders in the same way as Russian (Andijan) traders in relation to the local taxes.

AMONG the irrigation projects likely to be taken up in the United Provinces is one which will be supplementary to the existing Betwa Canal in a south-easterly direction. The plan for utilising the water from the Sarda River by a canal, which would run southwards into the Hardoi district, is also under consideration. This must not be confused with the old Sarda Canal scheme, to which there are several objections.

FATHER LOISY IN THE SORBONNE.

(BY JOHN MACDONALD.)

WARNED by my first two experiences, I thought that if I reached the Abbe's lecture room half an hour before the opening of his address I should be able to get a chair near him. The Abbe speaks in a low, sometimes very rapid, conversational tone; often his voice drops at the end of a sentence so that to me, sardined in, I might say, with the crowd which filled the back of the hall, to follow the Abbe's destructive criticism of the story of the Passion was somewhat difficult. So writes Mr. John MacDonald in the "Daily News" there I was, at half-past one. Not an inch of standing room! And this was to be the last lecture of the series. For Cardinal Richard's condemnation of the lectures had been issued. The Cardinal was about to prohibit priests and seminarists from hearing them. The Cardinal's next blow would be excommunication. Monsignor Richard, Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, having overcome the Pope's reluctance, had the excommunication ready in his pocket. So it was said.

Even the windows were crammed. But in the window next the Abbe's desk there was a place vacant—just the one to appropriate. And in a moment I was seated high up on the window sill, beside a young, keen-faced seminarist from Saint Sulpice, who with a copy of the Abbe's last book, Autour d'un Petit Livre, in his hand, was lazily swinging his long legs, in a brown study. The very name of that little book turns the Cardinal's sharp, ascetic, foxy face awry.

The lecture room is in the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Religious Section, of the old Sorbonne—now the brand new Sorbonne, behind which, however, there is still a remnant of old Paris, the Rue Saint Jacques, into which I look down from my window corner. An interesting assembly it is which waits for the Abbe. I count in it fifteen priests and seminarists, most of them with notebooks. Many students of the University are present, and a few professors, also many ladies. But the majority are intelligent looking men from the ordinary lay community. For Paris the matchless is faithful to her noble ideal of a University, and this lecture hall is but one among many, in the old Sorbonne, that are free to all comers.

Punctually to the moment a side door behind the Chair opens and in there steps, noiselessly as a shadow slightly, stooping, with a benign little smile, and his portfolio of notes under his arm, the famous scholar and critic whom mediæval. Catholicism dreads more than any man living. He is under middle height, the Abbe Loisy, somewhat square-shouldered, with a fine, intellectual head, bluish eyes (not very striking), thin features with a boyish rosy flush, and wide, straight, somewhat thin, mobile lips, just tilted upwards at the corners into that dry, wrinkly, good-natured little smile, which seems to say, "And now for our friend the Cardinal." The mouth is his expressive feature. The Abbe Loisy is forty-six. Twenty-one years ago he came to Paris, after he had for two years been eating his heart out in the shepherding of rustic folk who looked to him to exercise their sick cattle. In Paris he began his cirtical studies of the Old Testament and to publish them. The Cardinal took fright. And the Cardinal expelled the Abbe from his professional chair in the Catholic Institute. This was in 1893. After which Father Loisy accepted the free professorship in the Sorbonne his lectures in which have made him famous. More than once has he dutifully submitted to ecclesiastical censure on account of his "heretical teaching. Only every act of submission has been followed—promptly placidly, with that everlasting, imperturbable smile—by a fresh excursion into the forbidden field. Always repenting and always sinning, you may fancy the exasperated Cardinal muttering to himself. Yes, and here he is at it again, the Abbe Loisy.

The Abbe sinks noiselessly into his comfortable big chair placing his portfolio on the table before him, leans back, looks round blandly from right to left, behaves pretty much as if this were an "At Home" (only no tea and coffee yet in sight), and begins to talk in an easy conversational tone. He is giving a rapid summary of the preceding lecture. Then, with a sudden jerk, he bends forward, places his elbows on the table, and, with the finger-points of his outstretched hands touching each other, launches into the day's lecture, proceeds to demonstrate the inconsistencies, the inaccuracies, the interpolations, the self-deceptions, the vain imaginings of the editors and copyists of the Apostolic Age.

A strange, intensely interesting spectacle it is—this Abbe, arrayed in priestly garb, "bands" and all, this Abbe still a priest of the Church of Rome, who reads his breviary as punctually as any man in it, who is permitted to celebrate Mass in private, though not in public; this Abbe, who tells the Cardinal and the Cardinal's followers, "I am at least as good a Catholic as any one of you"; this dutiful, believing son of Mother Church, calmly, smilingly, remorselessly tearing the Synoptic Gospels to pieces, or demonstrating their futility as a basis for the edifice of Roman dogma.

And the lecturer's manner! the uplifting of the eyebrows, the little shrug of the shoulders, the quick inclination of the head to the right or to the left, the wrinkly, amused little smile at those tilted-up corners of the mouth when the reverend professor catches an Evangelist "editor" tripping. Often in these passages the Abbe will pause for half a moment, dart an inquiring look at some listener, gaze and smile, as who should say, Well, what think you of that, sir, or madam? If the Abbe during one of those quick, characteristic gestures of his should snap his fingers just a delicate little click with the middle finger and thumb—I should not at all be surprised. However, he stops short of that kind of punctuation. He leans back in his chair, goes on talking rapidly in his low conversational tone, bows his fine head to this side and to that, and dismisses a "narrative" with another amused little smile or careless wave of the hand. And all the while that large intelligent audience devouring every word he utters. You could hear a pin fall. Even among the crowd piled up on chairs and benches in the doorway and corridor there are people taking notes. The priests and Seminarists in the lecture hall are writing notes as fast as they can.

To those whose dogmatic faith was stereotyped for them to all time at the Councils of Bale and Constance, the Abbe Loisy's manner must be most painfully irritating. One could, perhaps, put up with him if he took himself and his subject with a ponderous seriousness. But that free-and-easy manner, and the good-natured ironical little smile—c'est le diable. You see how he delights in his task of literary dissection, this Abbe Loisy, this formidable assailant of an obsolete system, this apostle of a new Catholicism, alike loyal to Rome, and quickened by the modern spirit, and adapted to the social needs of the new time. As a destroyer he is more formidable than Renan. His is an analytical intellect of the first order. Renan, the incomparable, was a poet to his finger tips. Not a sou's worth of poetry is there in the Abbe Loisy's whole composition.

I have left myself no space to show how the Abbe Loisy reconciles his character as a critic with his character as a priest who believes the doctrines of the Church. According to him the doctrines of the Atonement, Resurrection, Immaculate, Conception, Divine origin and authority of the Church of Rome, Divine nature of the Sacraments, Divine prerogative of the Pope and Papal Hierarchy, are—though not formulated in the Gospels, which are imperfect, often absolutely untrustworthy and misleading documents—matters of faith, are justified by tradition, answer to human needs, are the ever-expending revelation of the Divine spirit always present in the Church. Their growth is a special form of evolution. To the Abbe Loisy, the believing priest, evolution means progressive providence; and the great doctrines of the Church, though eternally true, vary, and must vary, in their expression and interpretation from age to age.

THERE has been a repetition of the serious disturbances arising from the playing of Sunday hurling matches at Blaris, Ireland. Owing to the hostile attitude of the crowd the game had to be abandoned at half-time, and the players escorted to Lisburn by the police. On the road, hurlers and police were vigorously stoned, and the latter had to draw their batons and clear the road. The playing of games on Sundays in so Protestant a neighbourhood as Lisburn is regarded as provocative on the part of the hurlers—a Nationalist organisation.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

EVACUATING LIAOTUNG.

SEALING OF PORT ARTHUR.

JAPS' GREAT EXPLOIT.

RUSSIANS LEAVING NIUCHWANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

General Kuroki reports that Feng-huang-cheng was captured on Friday before the Russians had a chance of recovering from the demoralization of their defeat on the Yalu.

Russia has ordered the mobilization of the Charkoff and Moscow Army Corps and other troops to strengthen the Manchurian Army.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the attack on Port Arthur on the 4th instant, resulting in the sealing of the entrance, was the most desperate hitherto made and a most gallant exploit in naval warfare.

A furious storm raged which separated the ships and the Commander consequently signalled to them to desist. Isolated steamers in the face of the intense fire of the Russians nevertheless proceeded and five reached the harbour's mouth, whilst two penetrated inside and exploded—many of the crew being killed, wounded and missing.

General Kuroki reports that the Russians before evacuating Feng-huang-cheng burnt their ammunition.

The Russian casualties on the 1st instant probably exceed three thousand.

Reuter wires from Shan-hai-kwan on the 8th inst. that the Russians are retreating to Hai-cheng and evacuating the Western part of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

The Japanese from Thursday to Saturday landed at Kinchau 10,000 men, at Fuchau 10,000 and at Pitiewo 7,000, and have occupied Wafungtien and Pulatien.

Heavy firing is heard at Kaichau where the transports were previously seen.

Turmoil prevails at Niuchwang where preparations are going on for flight.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Reuter wires from Niuchwang that the Russians are preparing to evacuate Niuchwang. Troops are leaving all day and every gun is being entrained and the forts dismantled.

The general staff have left Liao-yang for Mukden.

A despatch from General Kuropatkin received at St. Petersburg confirms the occupation of Feng-huang-cheng.

The Japanese are advancing in two calumns from the Yalu.

No mention is made of fighting.

An official statement gives the Russian casualties in the battle of the Yalu as seventy officers and 2,324 men killed and wounded.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the compaign has been conducted with a brilliance almost unparalleled in war.

Japan's success, it says, is due to a consummate combination of naval and military action which even England had never rivalled,

Their successes in the last three months have been more marvellous than those of Germany in 1870.

The "Daily News" says the fight on the Yalu seems to have decided the possession of southern Manchuria. Russia, it adds, is rapidly reaping the effects of her imperialism.

The "Standard" says there have been few finer feats in war than the blocking of Port Arthur.

A Colombo telegram dated May 8th states. :—The Czar is withdrawing his private fortune of nearly eighty million pounds from the foreign banks. If Russia needs money, he will lend her the whole sum without interest or security.

AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

The foreigners have arrived at Shanghai from Vladivostock, travelling by way of Harbin, Moukden, and Newchwang, under special passes from the Russian military authorities. They were at Vladivostock during the bombardment, says the "N. C. Daily News," and they confirm the statement that has already appeared in our columns, that the civilians in Vladivostock knew nothing of Admiral Kamimura's attack. They heard some gun-firing a long way off, but paid no attention to it. The three foreigners came, of course, by train to Newchwang, the train going so slowly that they could walk alongside it when they wanted exercise; and they had constantly to stop to allow trains full of soldiers to pass them. There were no broken bridges on the line, which is most carefully guarded.

At Vladivostock itself, the cost of living has only gone up twenty-five per cent, but there is no abundance of provisions there, or along the railway. At Moukden, Viceroy Alexeieff was living in his railway car, not, as has been suggested, that he might escape readily if flight became necessary, but because there are no houses there available fit to live in, and the whole city is at least a foot deep in mud. One train was passed on the way which was conveying wounded to the rear, but otherwise there were not many signs of active warfare which the three foreigners were allowed to see, though they were treated everywhere, when they showed their passes, with great courtesy. The journey was naturally a protracted one, and the three travellers were not sorry to reach the Bund at Shanghai at last.—"N. C. Daily News."

SITUATION IN MOUKDEN.

It is reported from Moukden, says the "N.-C. Daily News," that a certain ex-Commander of Fengtien troops, named Chi Yuch'un, was discovered the other day by Ting Ceieh, the Civil Governor of Moukden, on the point of starting for the mountain with the object of enlisting mounted banditti, under promise of heavy pay, to join the Russian flag. The man was arrested and subsequently confessed that he was to enlist 3,000 Hunghutes on behalf of the Russian authorities to act as scouts with the promise that he was to command the men enrolled by him. The ex-officer was still under arrest when the foregoing letter was dispatched and as the man was to go on a mission contrary to the neutrality laws he will probably be sent back into Chihli province unless his patrons the Russians come to his rescue. The same despatch states that the successes of the Japanese land forces in Korea, near the vicinity of the Yalu, are causing a panic amongst the Russians in and around Moukden similar to that shown by them when news of the astounding successes of the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur and Chemulpo was received. It was generally believed amongst Russians as well as natives in Manchuria that while Japan would be victorious on the sea, it would be the reverse when the land forces of the belligerents came to blows. The recent forward advance of the Japanese to the banks of the Yalu followed by the pell-mell crossing over of that river from the Korean side by the Russians into Manchuria | all this has caused a revulsion of feeling especially amongst the Chinese who are eagerly waiting for the time to welcome the Japanese armies when they shall take possession of Fengtien province.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

Duke of Marlboro's Views.

LONDON, MAY 8.

A letter from the Duke of Marlborough, Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies to the Cotton Growers' Association, emphasises the necessity for making the Empire selfsupporting in regard to raw cotton and the development of cotton-growing being permanent and independent of the caprice of harvests and markets and unrelaxed whenever the old sources of supply again appear adequate because a shortage is sooner or later bound to recur.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Co's., steamer Persia with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

FINAL DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 9.

The Tournament came to a close to-day; the weather which was rather stormy did not interfere.

Boy's Final.—The contest of Cadet Cody, Poona Volunteer Rifles, with boy Dale, Durham Light Infantry, was a very lame one in the first two rounds. Finally Dale won.

Light Weights Final.—Gunner Chapman G Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, won easily on points against Private Shoyer, 15th Hussars.

Bantam Weights Final.—Private Scurr, Suffolks in the contest with Corporal Blackman, 10th Hussars, fell in the second round and was counted out.

Light Weights.—In a six-round contest Private Mcniff, Argyll and Sutherland Hyghlanders, beat Private Robson, East Lancashires.

Middle Weights Final.—Private Hall, Leicesters, was beaten by Private Grant, Royal Irish Rifles This was the best fight of the night.

Heavy Weights Final.—Private Smith, Lincolnshires was declared to have won against Gunner Forsbery, P. Battery, Royal Highland Artillery; as the medical officer thought it advisable that Smith should not fight the judges forced him to retire.

Middle Weights.—Lance Corporal McManus, Connaught Rangers, was beaten by Lance Corporal Smith, Royal Warwicks.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Major-General Richardson commanding the Poona district, distributed the prizes. Before distributing the prizes, the General said :—Officers and men, I have the pleasure in giving another Cup to the East Lancashires. He thanked Captain Gordon for acting as referee and the committee for bringing this tournament to a successful close; last but not least, he said, he must not forget the discipline maintained by the non-commissioned officers and men for the last seven days.

The following is the list of the prize winers :—Officers Middle Weights.—Captain Kemp. Heavy Weights.—Forsbery (1st prize) Smith (2nd prize); Middle Weights.—Private Grant (1st prize) Private Hall (2nd prize); Light Weights: Gunner Chapman (1st prize) Private Shoyer (2nd prize). Bantam Weights; First prize, Corporal Blackman, second prize, Private Scurr. Boys Competition: Dale, first prize, Cody, second prize. Six Round Contest: First prize, Dowd, 2nd prize, Miller. Light Weights: Six round contest: Mcniff, Bombardier Jones and Lance Corporal Smith.

The following special prizes were awarded :—For the best contested fight:—Dawson, Hill Mcniff and Chapman who also received an extra prize for being the best scientific fighter in the tournament. Heavy Fight Contest:—Smith. Middle Weights: Private Weir; Light Weights—Private Mcniff; Bantam Weights; Private Henderson. Consolation prizes were received by Chesterman, Pte Swann, Pte Milton, Gunner Green and Lance Corporal Regan.

Three cheers were given to the East Lancashires for winning the trophy.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A HOTEL STEWARD.

PAINFUL SCENE IN COURT.

POONA, MAY 9.

The case against Maybury, who is charged with forging a cheque, was resumed to-day before Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge. The accused since his incarceration at Yerrowda has been suffering from epileptic fits to which he has been subject for years. The accused was brought into the Court in a semi-conscious state and was there siezed with fits. The prisoner's sister was also in Court and did all she could to restore him, and a painful and affecting scene was witnessed. The Judge at once ordered a medical man to be called and sent his carriage to the Sassoon Hospital, Dr. E. S. Barucha was brought and after examining Maybury, said he was suffering from epilepsy. The Judge then gave the necessary orders for his removal to hospital and the case stands adjourned till June next.

DUSTSTORM AND RAIN IN POONA.

The weather in Poona for the last few days has been very warm. This afternoon a severe dust storm passed over Poona and lasted for nearly half an hour; a smart shower of rain with thunder followed.

THE MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE FATESHSING.

In the first day's races at Mahableshwar for the Woodside Cup, Prince Shrimant Fatehsing Gaekwar on Duke fell heavily and sprained his leg.

LOCUSTS IN MAHABLESHWAR.

The locusts in Mahableshwar are still hovering in clouds. They are devouring the green leaves and have seriously affected the strawberry beds.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE KARO PASS.

ACTION IN A SNOWSTORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

THE "Englishman's" special correspondent telegraphing from the Camp, Karo Pass, May 6 via Kalatso, May 8, says :—

News reached us here late last evening that the Mission at Gyantse was attacked yesterday. the Tibetans taking advantage of the greater portion of the escort being away. The attack was easily repelled the enemy losing about two hundred and fifty. We had two Gurkhas wounded.

This morning we moved out to drive the Tibetans from the positions they occupied two miles below the Pass. A long fight lasting six hours followed, the Tibetans showing extraordinary tenacity in holding the wall which they had built across the mouth of the Pass.

The position was further strengthened by sangars on the right and left flanks, whence a raking fire could be directed on our advance. The sangars were held by their riflemen, and many riflemen were also on the main wall.

Colonel Brander commanding, placed a Company of the 8th Gurkhas under Major Row on the left flank, the maxims and 7-pounder guns in the centre and a Company of the 32nd Sikhs on the right flank. This was all the force we had to drive fifteen hundred men from a carefully prepared position. It snowed practically all day. Clouds of mist often hampered the view. The fight began at 10 o'clock, the enemy opening on the maxims at 800 yards. The Sikhs on the right rushed forward in great style up to the main wall, where Captain Bethune was killed and a dozen men hit. The remainder found it impossible to carry the wall, which was then fired at by the maxims and mountain guns for over two hours, the enemy replying with great spirit.

Then the Gurkhas who had achieved a great feat in mountain climbing got above the sangar on the left. and drove the Tibetans headlong. The right sangar was similarly taken by the 25th Sikhs who climbed a lofty mountain and fired down on the Tibetans.

The men fleeing from both sangars had to expose themselves on the face of the precipices and were mown down by maxim and rifle fire from below.

When the enemy saw the right and left flanks turned they abandoned that main position, which we then quietly took possession of.

The valley opens out on the further side of the Pass and the Mounted Infantry in pursuit did great execution.

I estimate the enemy's losses at 150 to 200 but they might be very much larger. We had one officer and three men killed and twenty-one men wounded.

Behind the wall was a large camp containing some very richly decorated tents. The camp was full of food and large quantities of clothing. Among the garments picked up were the red robes of Lamas.

Most of the men who fought against us are said to have come from the Kham province. All were of gigantic stature and well clothed and nourished. During the fight they shouted like wild animals In addition to a gun of kinds, each man carried a sword and a six-foot spear.

The force is now returning to Gyantse.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The following press communique has been issued to-night :—

On the 6th instant information was received that the Mission camp at Gyantse was attacked; on the previous morning at 4 a.m. the Tibetans were repulsed with the loss of about [illegible] killed and wounded; meanwhile information had been received of a gathering of Tibetans in the neighbourhood of Karola which was considered threatening to our line of communications and Colonel Brander with 4 Companies of 32nd Pioneers, 40 mounted infantry, two 7-pounders and 2 maxims moved from Gyantse to attack them. He reports on the 6th that he found the enemy, about 2,500 strong, strongly sangared and that after about 4 hours' resistence succeeded in outflanking and dispersing them. The enemy's loss is not ascertained yet. It is to be regretted that Captain Bethune and three men of the 32nd Pioneers were killed and 14 men wounded. All is quiet now at Gyantse.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA PARSEE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

The death occurred early on Sunday morning of Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, C.I.E. who was buried the same afternoon. Almost all the Parsees in Calcutta attended the funeral. The deceased was popular and had been Persian Consul and Sheriff of Calcutta, and was a prominent Freemason.

HEAVY RAIN IN ASSAM.

Abnormal weather prevails in the Sibsagar district. Continuous rain has fallen in heavy downpours and amounts to fourteen inches to date. The growth of leaf on the tea estates is greatly checked by the cold wet weather and want of sunshine.

A EUROPEAN LAD TRIED FOR SHOOTING A DHOBIE.

Robert Stuart, a European lad of about eighteen or nineteen, is being tried before Mr. Justice Geidt at the Calcutta High Court Criminal Sessions for attempting to murder Tulsi, a dhoby at Jha Jha station of the E. I. Railway on 12th December last by shooting him with a revolver. The accused's brother was Assistant Station Master of Jha Jha and was transferred to Dinapore. The accused on the day of the occurrence went to his brother's dhoby's house to fetch his clothes; Rampersad, the dhoby was out and the accused asked Tulsi for the clothes; an altercation followed and it is alleged Stuart took out a revolver from his pocket and shot Tulsi; the trial is proceeding.

A SERIOUS FIRE TIMELY PREVENTED.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

What, but for the presence of mind of some of the residents, would have been a serious fire, broke out in Bonnie Moon Hotel here last night, a lamp exploding and setting the building which is largely of wood aflame. The blaze was seen by the diners who succeeded in extinguishing the fire with earth.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie Kennedy has two years' extension in command of the 61st Pioneers.

Major Johnstone and Major Venour, 58th Vaughan's rifles, become commandant and 2nd in command respectively of that regiment vice Colonel White vacating.

Lieutenant Lenke, South Wales Borderers, is permitted to withdraw his candidature for the Indian Army.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE PETROPAVLOVSK DISASTER.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF'S REPORT.

London, April 23.—Admiral Alexeieff's report of the "Petropavlosk" disaster has been published. On the night of the 12th inst., according to this account, Admiral Makaroff kept watch from the cruiser "Diana," in the outer roadstead from whence lights were seen in the distance.

The Russian destroyer "Strashni" mistook four Japanese destroyers for Russians. The "Strashni" was recognised at dawn, and fought the Japanese at close quarters. Her commander and most of her crew were killed.

Describing the Bayan's engagement with six Japanese cruisers, Admiral Alexeieff states that on the Bayans return she was covered with fragments of exploded shells.

Speaking of Admiral Makaroff's sorties, he says that on Admiral Makaroff sighting nine of the enemy's battleships he returned. He met the remainder of the squadron at the entrance of the road-stead, and reformed, the Petropavlovsk heading eastward from the enemy. One explosion occurred on the right side of the battleship and another more violent under the bridge causing a high column of green smoke. The foremast funnel, the bridge, the turret were thrown up.

Instantly the vessel heeled, the poop rose, and the screw was seen working in the air surrounded by flames. The 'Petropavlovsk' sank bow first. Seven officers and 73 men were saved.

A mine exploded on the Pobieda's starboard. The result was that that vessel listed, but managed to enter the harbour.

The Russian crews, continues Admiral Alexeieff, retain their high spirits, and are doing their duty.

ACCIDENT AT PORT ARTHUR.

MINING EXPLOSION KILLS 21 RUSSIANS.

Admiral Alexeieff, in a telegram to St. Petersburg regrets having to report a shocking fatality in Port Arthur. Several steam launches were engaged in placing mines yesterday when a Lieutenant and 20 sailors were killed by a mine exploding under the stern of one of the launches.

RUSSIA PURCHASES NINE LINERS.

Russia has purchased nine German liners for conversion into transports and to replace some vessels in the Baltic. It is stated these liners were bought prior to the war.

PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH ON THE YALU.

JAPANESE CONCENTRATING NORTH OF WIJU.

The Japanese, who are concentrating a division north of Wiju, have removed the Korean population.

The Japanese, having collected sections of pontoon bridges opposite the Island of Matikhe, were yesterday repairing their boats on the south side of the Pomakura River, when they exchanged shots with two officers and 32 Russians in boats.

Three Russian soldiers wore killed, and both the Russian officers.

Fifteen Russians were wounded, 12 of their numbers severely.

THE CHINESE IN MANCHURIA.

RUSSIAN HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

London, April 24.—The Tartar Viceroys at Kirin and Mukden bitterly resent Russia's high-handedness in trying to induce the Chinese to abandon their neutrality.

THE ST. PETERSBURG EXPLOSION.

NIHILIST PLOT SUSPECTED.

London April 24 :—The victim of the Hotel Nord explosion, in St. Petersburg, has not yet been identified. He is said to have possessed forged passports. The Police are convinced, from documents seized, that the bombs which exploded were intended to be used against Ministers of State who were to welcome the survivors of the Chemulpo fight and also against those high State officials who were shortly to take part in the unveiling of a monument to the late Czar, Alexander III, at Moscow. The Czar was to be present at the last-named function.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.

INDEMNITY CLAIM ON TURKEY.

M. Zinovieff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, is pressing the Porte for the payment of of £930,000 indemnities due by Turkey to Russian subjects since the Russo-Turkish War in 1878. The Ambassador's action is interpreted to mean that Russia will shortly ask permission for her Black Sea Fleet to pass the Dardanelles, and that this indemnity claim will be used as a lever to force the Sultan to grant the application.

SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE CASE.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE ARRESTED.

Slater, the private detective concerned in the case, Pollard vs. Pollard, Osborne, his solicitor, and Bray and Davis, two of his detective, staff, and Henry, the Manager of his agency, have all been arrested on charges of conspiracy. Slater and Osborne have been admitted to bail on finding sureties for £6,000.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNOSRHIP.

London, 23rd April—Lord Plunket attended Buckingham Palace yesterday, and "kissed hands" on his appointment as Governor of New Zealand.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

London, 24th April.—June 24 has been fixed for the official celebration of King Edward's birthday.

BANQUET TO WARNER'S TEAM.

London, "23rd April"—Yesterday the members of Warner's cricket team were entertained at a banquet by the Marylebone Cricket Club under whose auspices the team visited Australia. The guests numbered 200. Among those present were the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Lichfield, Viscount Barrington, Sir Conan Doyle, Lord Alverstone, and a number of leading cricketers, including Steel, Brann, Spofforth, Stoddart, MacGregor, Wynyard, and Webbe.

Lord Alverstone who presided, said Mr. Warner's team were all sportsmen. They had played the game, upheld the honour of British cricket and cemented the friendship of England and Australia.

Mr. Warner, replying, regretted MacLaren's absence from the team. The Australian public missed him as he was the prince of batsmen on Australian wickets. Referring to the "barracking" incident at the first test match, he said they must make allowances for extenuating circumstances. He had torn the page on which this episode was written out of the book of his memory, and had forgotten it for ever. the crowd cheered the Englishmen at the end of the fourth test match as heartily as an English crowd would have done at Lords or at the Oval. All test matches in England ought, he urged to be played to a finish. Cricketers ought to think imperially, and sacrifice a part of county cricket for international matches. The Australians, he added, were magnificent fighters. The first test match was the finest instance of any team fighting with their back to the wall. Noble, in Australia. was the greatest all-round cricketer. He was, moreover, the most sportsman-like and charming of men. There had been absolutely no friction between them.

The Prince of Wales, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain sent their hearty congratulations to the returned cricketers.

Mr. Warner's team will play the rest of England at Lords on the 9th May.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. R. A. (COLABA.)

THE opening matches in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament were played last evening, the tie between the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. A. (Colaba) being played before a good attendance on the Cooperage, and the game between the Yorks and Lancs and Elphinstone High School, Old Boys being contested in Marine Lines. The former of the matches produced an interesting struggle. The knock-off took place at 5-20. The gunners who faced the Bandstand got away on the right, but were driven back by a hot drive by Lazenby, and the ball went out within their "25." Brisk skirmishing on proximity to the Gunners' goal resulted in a corner to the Gymkhana, but the defence was sound, and the Gunners' left wing got away, the ball being driven well up into the Gymkhana circle. Brand rushed out to clear but missed his kick, and the sequel to a melee was a goal shot from close in by Kewan. From the knock off, the Gymkhana got well down and Phillips at right outside shot and hit the outside of the net. Another dash by the R. A. left wing was frustrated by a bad example of sticks, but a similar appeal against the Gymkhana a moment later again saw the ball within their circle. A rush by P. F. Fischer on the left gave Griffiths at centre a chance, but the R. A. backs were on their man and momentary danger was averted. Sticks against Lazenby might have proved expensive to the Gymkhana, but Kewan was in too much of a hurry and the ball went out of play. A rush by the right wing followed a pass from Griffiths to Phillips, and after a hot melee in the circle, P. F. Fisher sent in a shot which rose and Eltham had to put the ball over the bar in order to save. There was another exciting skirmish from the corner which resulted in a good shot but it was safely cleared, and play was transferred to the Gymkhana "25." As half time approached the game tailed off. The Gymkhana left got down, Fischer sent it into the circle and it was driven into the net as the result of a general rush. A penalty bully against the R. A. a second or two later might have given the Gymkhana the lead, but danger was averted, and half time arrived with the scores:—Bombay Gymkhana 1 goal; R. A. (Colaba) 1 goal.

After half time the Gunners pressed hotly, and shots from their left wing from within the circle forced Bander to save twice in rapid succession. A nice passing display between Fischer and Reed on the left wing was frustrated by the Gunners' right back, and a most exciting melee in the Gymkhana circle was then seen. The ball was cleared however, and rushing down on the right the Gymkhana forced a corner, from which P.F. Fischer placed the ball in the net giving his side the lead. A nice bit of passing on the R. A. left resulted in a smart shot by their centre. The ball hit the corner of the net, however, and the Gymkhana got the best of the bully which followed. From a long pass on the right the R. A. got right down, and the Gunners inside left took a shot point blank in front of the goal. Brand saved, however, though the R. A. continued to press. Shortly afterwards the Gunners again missed the goal by inches, and from the bully they hit the corner of the net once more. A minute later Griffiths had a chance at the other end, but there was no future scoring and when time arrived, the record stood :—

Bombay Gymkhana	2 goals
R. A. (Colaba)	1 goal

The following were the teams :—

Bombay Gymkhana :—Goal D. H. Brand; Backs, Lazenby and S. Phillips; Half Backs, Bartlett, E. R. Fischer, and Marsh; Forwards, R. Phillips, Brander. Griffiths, T. Reed, and P. F. Fisher, R. A. Colaba.—Goal, Bo. Eltham; Backs, Bo. Sullivan, and Gr. White, Half Backs, Gr. Hughes, Lieut-Langhorne and Lieut. Benton; Forwards, Bo. Holyhead, Gr. Kewan, Capt. Langhorne, Bo. Knights, and Gr. Winson.

YORKS AND LANCS vs. ELPHINSTONE H. S. OLD BOYS.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan last evening and resulted in an easy victory for the Yorks and Lancs by seven goals to nil.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held at the West, minster Palace Hotel on April 19. Mr. H. J. Wilson M P., presiding. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the society was determined to keep up the protest against that great national inquity—the opium trade. Two distinct promises had been made. one by a Conservative Government and the other by a Liberal Government, that the area of cultivation of the poppy would be reduced, but those promises had not been fulfilled. On the contrary the area of cultivation had greatly increased, and that increase had been accompanied by harshness and oppression towards the Chinese who were compelled by the Indian Government to cultivate a crop which they did not want. Mr. J. Ferguson, a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Sir Matthew Dodsworh was elected president, and the executive committee was re-elected. Sir Mathew Dodsworth moved: that this meeting learns with great satisfaction that the Bishop of Durham proposes to introduce into the House of Lords a motion condemning the opium trade with China, and assures his lordship of its hearty sympathy and support. The motion was seconded by Dr. Swallow, of the Chinese Mission, and carried amid cheers.

MULES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

NINE hundred and ninety-seven mules, with personnel under Major Hennessy, Supply and Transport Corps have been brought to Bombay by the steamer Cawdor Castle (Captain D. Samuel) which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Durban, via intermediate ports. The mules have been encamped on the parade ground. The personnel consist of :—Two kote-duff dars, six naiks, two transport veterinary duffedars, four dressers, two saddlers, one hospital assistant and 100 drivers.

THE LATE AGA AKHBAR SHAH.

ON the 5th instant a special meeting of the Coronation Literary Society was held in the Coronation Club Huzria Street, Byculla, in which it was resolved to send to Aga Shah-rukh Shah and Aga Far-rukh Shah on behalf of the Society a letter of condolence, by a special deputation of the members, on the bereavement of their father H. H. Aga Akhbar Shah—uncle of H.H. Aga Sultan Mahomad Shah (the present Aga Khan). Accordingly on Sunday a deputation of twenty members including Mirza Ali Mahomed, M.A., L.L.B., Meer Aun Ali, Barrister-at-Law, Doctor Gulam Sarwar (President), Khan Saheb Shaikh Ibrahim Hafiz (Secretary), Syed Muinudin Kadri, Deputy Educational Inspector; Maulvi Ali Mahomed B.A. (Assistant Secretary). Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghey. Mr. S. Abdur Rahman Bustani (Vice President), Mr. Mahomed Ali Saah, Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Zarioza. Kazi, Ismail, Editor "Akhbar-i-Islam" Mr. Shaik Suleman, Mr. Abdul Latif Jitekar went to the bungalow of Aga Akbhar Shah in Mazagon where they were received by Aga Shah-rukh Shah, Aga Far-rukh Shah, Aga Kochik Shah and other members of the family. After a brief opening speech in Persian by Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgey Mirza Ali Mahomed M.A., L.L.B, read the condolence letter (in Persian) which was enclosed in a beautiful green satin cover. Aga Shah-rukh Shah while receiving the letter thanked the Society in suitable terms for its sympathy, and after reminding them how H.H. Aga Sultain Mahomed Shah takes a deep interest in the welfare of Mahomedans and sympathised with the M. A. O. Educational conference when it was in Bombay last, promised to the Society in perpetuation of the memory of his beloved father a munificient yearly grant to be invested for the education of Mahomedan orphans. After this, gulab (rose water) and sherbat were distributed and the deputation left.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The American Cotton Situation.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT NAVY.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

IN their New York cotton letter dated April 12 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. note a modification in the general view of cotton values. The "fifteen-cent level" is now, they say, beginning to be considered "too high for general business adjustment," and a strong feeling in favour of lower figures has developed. Spinners are curtailing their production, and while the curtailment may be more drastic before the holders of the surplus cotton in the South seek buyers at lower figures, still the short-time is indicative of a more aggressive action on the part of the consumer, here at least, and may be a forerunner of a continuing decreased demand. Following this should come a greater desire to sell and a more normal difference between the prices of the two crops. As against the delay of last season the new crop is much earlier in some instances three or four weeks ahead of last year, and the weather conditions become a factor to a correspondingly greater extent, Messrs. Hubbard affirm that the cotton acreage this year will be not far from 30,000,000 acres and they discredit the "sterile seed" theory of which we heard so much last year. Fertiliser sales are said to have been the heaviest on record and whilst owing to early planting, the crop will have "more than the usual number of experiences" in its infancy, the conditions appear to be fairly favourable and there is the possibility of repairing early damage by replanting. One of the great unknown factors is the boll-weevil.

The eighth annual Convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association will be held at Washington on May 11 and 12, and the slackness of business is expected to stimulate a large attendance of those who have no other work to do. The Convention will be to some extent an affair of wives and daughters receptions by President Roosevelt and various social distractions. The formal business of the meetings includes addresses upon Fine Cotton Yarns, The Cost of Power, Cotton Manufacturers Bank Accounts, Forest and Water Powers, Staple Cotton, Rope Transmission of Power, Cotton Waste, An Improvement in Cards, and Economic Methods in the Purchase of Raw Material. These are interesting subjects, and though here in Lancashire a good deal of casual talk goes on upon them, we are perhaps disposed to undervalue the theoretical side of cotton questions. Theory is the attempt to get at the practical essence, and no practical man with a proper mental equipment has the popular contempt for it. Discussion of questions in connection with the cotton trade might do a good deal to advance the standard of general knowledge, and some elements of formality and responsibility might be qualified by concessions to social and gregarious instincts. Why, in short, should we not have our cotton conference? The spinner or manufacturer may say that he has no time for it, but there are things that he cannot learn if his eyes are perpetually fixed on his own machinery. The mill managers of Lancashire have their professional gatherings. Why not the spinners and manufacturers?

The summary returns of French foreign trade for the first three months of this year indicate on the whole a continuance of the fairly prosperous condition of industry enjoyed by our neighbours across the Channel last year. The value of the imports of merchandise is £47,322,320, against £48,323,280 in the first quarter of 1903, a decrease this year of £1,000,960. The exports are £42,927,720, against £41,473,160, an increase of £1,454,560. The imports of food products increased from £7,638,440 to £8,192,760, an alteration which may perhaps be set down to a deficiency in some part of the home food harvest of last year. On the other hand, the imports of raw manufacturing materials fell from £32,950,280 to £30,765,600. A large part of this considerable falling off is almost certainly due to the scarcity of the supply of raw cotton. No doubt the great advance in the price of raw cotton would have more than counterbalanced the diminution in the quantity imported if the advances were shown in the official returns. It must be remembered, however, that French official foreign trade returns are based upon fixed uniform prices for both years. There is an important increase in the imports of manufactured goods, which amount this year to £8,36[illegible],960 against only £7,734,560 in the first three months of 1903. These figures may be taken as good evidence of a satisfactory condition of the home trade in France. A like inference is justified by a comparison of the values of exports of manufactures, which are very nearly the same this year as last.

An ingenious and instructive comparison of the "potential" carrying capacity of the merchant navies of the British Empire and the rest of the world is to be found in the current issue of the "Shipping World." A comparison of the potential capacity of two steamers is made by multiplying their actual gross tonnage by their speed, and dividing by 10 in each case; thus a steamer of 5,000 tons gross and 10 knots speed has a potential tonnage of 5,000 tons, or exactly the same as that of a steamer of 2,500 tons and 20 knots speed. Three tons of sailing-ship tonnage are reckoned as equal to one steam ton with 10 knots speed. Lloyds' Register, unfortunately gives no particulars of the speed of steamers under 12 knots, and here the "Shipping World" assumes the average speed of steamers below 12 knots to be 10 knots in the case of British tonnage and 8 1-2 knots in the case of foreign tonnage. For these assumptions reasons are given, and authority is invoked. The net result of the calculations based upon them is that whereas in potential tonnage the British merchant navy in 1894 exceeded all the other merchant navies put together by 2,856,000 tons, it now exceeds them by 3,384,000 tons. Reckoning steamers only, our preponderance has increased from 3,613,000 tons to 4,279,000 tons. We may add that the actual as well as the potential tonnage of British shipping is greater than that of all foreign shipping combined when sailing tonnage is reduced to the steam basis.

The measure of the improvement which has taken place in the demand for new shipping since the end of 1903 is approximately indicated in the returns collected by Lloyd's Registry for March 31. In the course of the first three months of this year the aggregate amount of new tonnage for which the keels were laid down in all British shipyards was 349,705 tons. Deducting the quantity launched in the same period, viz. 261,905 tons, there remain 87,800 tons, being the total increase in the tonnage under construction at the close of March, 1904, in comparison with that at the close of December, 1903. The entire number of tons on the stocks was 988,664 on March 31, 1904, and 974,686 at the corresponding date last year. Probably, however, there has also been an increase in the tonnage under order upon which work had not been begun at the date of the present returns. The statistics from the various shipbuilding districts indicate that the improvement in respect of vessels under construction has occurred chiefly at the English North-eastern ports. It should be observed that these figures do not include war vessels. They do include, however, both steam and sailing ships.

Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of New York, in their circular of April 9 refer to the continued strength of the security market since the merger decision, and their explanation of this fortunate state of things is that "the destruction of the Northern Securities plan deprived the big railroad magnates of any other means of protecting their interests than a sincere and rigidly maintained community of interest, dependent entirely upon the integrity of the individuals most concerned. A contest for control was beyond question, the consequences of previous attempts in this direction having been altogether too disastrous to risk repetition. There was but a single course open, and that was to preserve the community-of-interest idea until the points at issue could be settled in the courts. It was the knowledge that such must be the policy of the big leaders until a settlement was reached that was at the bottom of the rise which began with the decision of the Supreme Court. An added stimulus, of course, was the fact that all the merger stocks were making excellent financial exhibits, some of them earning more than double present dividends and making their purchase for either representation or control doubly attractive. It is pointed out, however, that the community-of-interest plan, as it now exists, is dependent on a temporary understanding. Messrs. Clews remark that the country is passing thorough a period of business reaction, and they consider that the present very conservative frame of mind among both investors and speculators is a safeguard for the future. International investments are likely to be largely influenced by the war, and it is suggested that a decisive Japanese victory would probably be followed promptly by a Japanese loan. Though the trading markets in America are good and prices seem likely to advance generally, buyers are recommended prudence in view of probable re-actions.

A well-informed Havanna correspondent sends the following account of the culture of cotton in Cuba:—"A number of American farmers who have bought and settled on estates in the island have been experimenting with Sea Island cotton, in every case with encouraging results. The soil and climate seem to be specially suitable for this staple, and Mr. Leon del Monte, a member of one of the old Havana families, has lately assumed control of a 500 acre tract, which will all be planted in cotton. Moreover an American company was formed lately to purchase several thousand acres of land for cotton-growing. This new industry is now, in fact. almost established in Cuba, and there is reason to believe that cotton is destined to become with sugar and tobacco, a large and valuable item in the country's exports. Sea Island cotton, because of its exceedingly fine texture, always commands a ready sale at high prices—say from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per pound—and since it has been shown by experiment that more Sea Island cotton to the acre can be produced here than the southern portions of the United States are able to produce of the ordinary variety the inducement to cultivate it is very strong." We may add that the "Havana Post" of April 3 states that last autumn a small test plot at Guanabacoa was planted with Sea Island cotton, and the yield of lint cotton which has been sold at 31 cents per pound, exceeded 500lb. per acre. On March 19 contracts were let for the planting of about 100 acres in the same district, and 1,800 acres of cotton will soon be planted within a radius of five miles of Santo Domingo, in soil well suited to cotton cultivation.

EUROPEAN JURORS AND PRISONERS.

REMARKABLE CASE IN THE PUNJAB.

A CASE of an unusual kind, which has raised once again the question of racial partiality of European juries in India, has just been disposed of by the Chief Court of the Punjab, says a Lahore correspondent of the "Pioneer." Sergeant D. McMillan and Corporal H. Graham of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, were tried at Umballa on the 24th March last by Mr. T. J. Kennedy, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Umballa, with the aid of a jury, upon charges of theft and of dishonestly receiving stolen property. The jury were unanimously of the opinion that the offences had not been proved against the accused. The Sessions Judge disagreed with this verdict, and submitted the proceedings to the Chief Court. The case came before the Hon'ble Sir William Clark, Chief Judge and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chatterji. C. I. E., on the 3rd instant, Mr. Alweyne Turner, Government Advocate, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Gouldbury, Advocate, represented the accuse.

The judgment of the Sessions Judge, which came before their Lordships of the Chief Court, was remarkable for the following concluding paragraph:—"For the reasons stated I consider the verdict of the jurors in the case is a perverse verdict against the weight of evidence, that the case was a bad case of theft from a shop, punishable under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code; that the accused were guilty of this offence, and the verdict of acquital was clearly, and undoubtedly wrong; that it was probably dictated by race prejudice and sympathy with the accused on the part of the European jurors, and that the native juror, a wine and spirit dealer, having money transactions with Europeans allowed his judgment to be overborne by the others. To accept the verdict and acquit the accused would involve a gross and unmistakable miscarriage of justice, especially when the offence has been committed in a big Cantonment, and would tend to encourage the commission of crime by soldiers, who after seeing an acquittal in a clear case of this kind, might be encouraged to commit crime in the hope of escaping with impunity the consequence of their misdeeds. I, therefore, under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code submit the case to the Chief Court of the Punjab stating my opinion that the accused have been guilty of the offence punishable under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code."

Their Lordships of the Chief Court, after going into the whole case, gave judgment in the following terms:

"We have carefully examined the evidence and heard counsel at length. It is fully established that valuable property was stolen between 8 and 9 p.m., on the 8th December from Mr. Framji's shop. It was missed at once, and it was ascertained from other sergeants, who were in the shop, that it was the two accused who had just left the shop. They were followed at once to the 12th Lancers Sergeants' Mess. There Graham, as soon as he saw Framji's men, hurriedly made over a gun metal watch that had been stolen to Corporal Rix and made off. McMillan, when questioned, went away for a little while and then brought first a lady's gold watch and a paper weight, a metal watch, and, afterwards, a muffineer, a silver flash and some packets of cigarettes. The tumtum in which the accused had come was then searched and a pair of binoculars and 2 1-2 boxes of cigarettes were found there, and next morning two more of the stolen gold watches were found in a privy close to the mess. Graham's explanation about the gun metal watch is that he found it in the tumtum, and when he saw Mr. Famji's men come to the mess he got frightened and made it over to Rix and went off. McMillan's explanation about producing the stolen articles at the mess is that when looking for Graham he found them lying on a table in the verandah. These explanations are incredible in themselves and they are unsupported by any evidence, and they give an impossible account of what happened. There is no other possible explanation of how the stolen articles came from Mr. Famji's shop to the mess except that they came in the accused's tumtum. No one else is alleged to have come from there to the mess and as the accused themselves admit that Graham found the gun metal watch in the tumtum on the way to the mess, and as some of the other property was found in the tumtum, it is a moral certainty that the stolen property was brought to the mess in the accused's tumtum. It is inconceivable that any but the accused should have put the things there; or taken them out of the tumtum into the mess. McMillan's explanation of having found the things in the mess verandah is entirely futile. Besides, Sergeants Clements and Brigdon, of the 12th Lancers, prove that they saw in the mess a gold watch and a silver flash with McMillan, which undoubtedly, were the ones stolen. It is endeavoured by the counsel for the accused to discredit this evidence, but we have no doubt that the evidence is true. On the facts found we think that the conclusion is irresistible that the accused stole the property referred to above from Mr. Framji's shop, and we convict them under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code. We do not think it necessary to endorse all that the Sessions Judge has said about the jury. They are entitled to the most favourable explanation for giving their unsatisfactory verdict and it is possible that they erred from the simple incapacity—either incapacity to weigh evidence or incapacity to draw the conclusions which inevitably follow from the proved facts and that they were not false to their oaths. With reference to the sentences we take into account that the accused are men who have done 10 and 12 years' service, and have previously borne good characters. We do not think that when they went to Mr. Framji's they had any intention of stealing anything but that probably finding the case of valuables open and having taken a little drink they were tempted and fell. Their subsequent conduct was almost childish. Instead of quickly disposing of the property they drove off to the mess, and there McMillan seems to have ostentatiously displayed some of the property. When challenged he gave up at once all he could command, no doubt hoping that the case might be dropped. We also take into account that the accused have been in custody since the 8th February, nearly three months. However, the property stolen was Rs. 999 in value, and if Mr. Framji's people had not been so energetic in their action it would probably have been kept. The offence was, therefore, a very serious one. We sentence the accused each to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COTTON IMPROVEMENT.

LECTURE BY SIR GEORGE WATT.

AT a meeting of the West India Committee on April 19th, Sir George Watt read an excellent paper on Cotton Improvement, his remarks having a very special bearing on India. He sketched the History of Cotton, the Indian Agricultural and Manufacturing Interests in the fibre, and a few other such aspects of the Cotton Trade as might help to elucidate his more immediate subject, viz., Cotton Improvement.

HISTORY.

In the whole field of economic science, he observed, no more remarkable example exists, of a sudden development, that the growth of the cotton industries and trades of Europe and America. The enormous importance of the fibre in the agriculture and commerce of the world at the present day, renders it difficult to believe that only a few hundred years ago, this, the most valuable of all fibres, was unknown to the civilized nations of the West. But no less surprising is it that cotton, which for many centuries has been the staple article of clothing with the people of India and elsewhere in the East, should scarcely find a place in the early classic literature of these countries. Nearly all the beautiful and useful plants of India, if not of Asia, have had their properties extolled by the Sanskrit poets and indeed are frequently dedicated to the gods, but cotton—the plant above all others which might have been expected to have formed the theme of nature worship—is passed by with but the most casual allusions to its properties. Indeed it is only in modern works that cotton can be said to be unmistakably referred to.

But if there be uncertainty regarding the fibre used in the most ancient times, there can be no doubt as to the existence of an advanced knowledge in the arts of spinning and weaving. In the Rig Veda, for example, the Rishi laments that he knows not the warp and the woof of religious ceremonial. So, again, in the Institutes of Manu regulations are enjoined as to the starching and weighting of "fabrics." But the Sanskrit word translated cotton is karpasi from which doubtless has been derived the modern Hindu 'kapass" as also the Hebrew 'karpas' (the green hangings of Esther). The Arabic 'katan' originally denoted flax, but in later times it became cotton and gave to the English language the word cotton. It is a significant fact that in classic literature, not of India only but of the whole world, generic rather than specific names were at first given to fibres, just as the word hemp, to the present day, denotes perhaps a dozen widely different fibres. The greatest possible confusion, therefore, exists regarding the earliest separate records of cotton, flax, hemp, silk, and wool. But for our purpose it may suffice to instance a few of the comparatively modern historic facts of cotton, more especially those that have a bearing on the Indian cotton cultivation.

India.—The Greeks were familiar with cotton cultivated in Bactriana, in the time of Alexander the Great. Theophrastus speaks of both a herbaceous field crop and a tree cotton, especially so in connection with the Isle of Tylos in the Persian Gulf. Toward the close of the first century Arrian described Indian cotton as carried by the Arabs from Broach up the Red Sea to Aduli, and he also speaks of the dyed sheets of Masulipatam as being extensively traded in during that remote period. The muslins of Dacca were known to the Greeks under the name "Gangetiki"—a word thus suggestive of their known production on the banks of the Ganges. Thus it would seem that the arts of spinning and weaving cotton were in India in a high state of perfection two thousand years ago.

China.—Turning now to the Far East: most writers are agreed that cotton cultivation was not introduced into China or Japan until about the ninth or tenth centuries of our era. This belief seems to receive confirmation from the fact that China neither possesses any truly indigenous species nor any very distinctive races of cultivated cotton. The plant most generally grown in China, Japan and Formosa is Gossypium Nanking, "Meyen" a plant that has to be viewed as one of the associated forms with G. arboreum, "Linn" and is identical with the cotton grown on the Himalaya and more temperate tracts of Northern and Eastern India.

Europe.—So also Europe acquired from India its knowledge in very nearly every stage and process of cotton manufacture as it obtained the names of the chief cotton textiles. But cotton was only introduced into England in the 17th century. Camden tells us that "Manchester Cotton," in imitation of "Indian Cotton," were in 1590 made of wool not cotton. Calicos were first imported into England about 1631 from Calicut, a town in the Madras Presidency. The trade in these beautiful printed and hand-painted cottons developed rapidly and the the clamour against them became so great that in 1721 a statute was passed by England prohibiting their use. All this was changed, however, with the discoveries of Cartwright, Compton, and Arkwright, and with the application of steam-power to the spinning and weaving of cotton in 1783. A thousand and one mechanical contrivances and improved methods appeared in rapid succession, Manchester was in consequence soon placed in such a position of advantage that it was then recognised that the prohibition against imported goods was a violation of the first principles of political economy.

American Achievements.—Coincident with the mechanical and manufacturing progression accomplished in Europe, has to be mentioned the agricultural successes of the American and West Indian planters. The year 1621 is that generally accepted when cotton cultivation was commenced in the United States. The seed used is stated to have been procured from the West Indies and from the Levant. The former would most probably have been Sea Island cotton (G. Barbadense, Linn Sp. Pl.) and the latter the so-called Asiatic cotton (G. herbaceum, Linn). In 1733 cotton-growing was commenced in Carolina and in 1734 the plant was raised in Georgia from seed supplied by Philip Miller of Chelsea—doubtless the plant to which he gave name of G. hirsutum, and which Linnæus incorporated with his Species Plantarum. The first consignment of cotton from Georgia reached England in 1741.

In the year 1700 the total amount of raw cotton imported by Great Britain was one million pounds; in 1750 three million pounds; and is 1800 fifty-one million pounds of which nearly seven million pounds come from India. About this time England drew her supplies from India, the West Indies, South America, and the Eastern Mediterranean regions. In 1784 a ship arrived at Liverpool with fourteen bales of cotton from the United States, and of that quantity eight bales were confiscated on the ground that so much cotton could not have been produced by the States. In 1786 Sea Island cotton was commenced to be cultivated in Georgia—the seed having been procured from the Bahamas This was doubtless G. Barbadense, Linn. Sp. Pl. Two years later the first exports to England were made from this stock. In 1790 cotton was successfully grown in South Carolina, and in that year the exports from America to Europe were eighteen bales. In 1791 the total crop of the United States was returned at two million pounds. In 1793 the saw-gin was intended by Whitney, In 1794 the exports of cotton from the United States to Great Britain were returned at 1½ million pounds and in 1800 at eighteen million pounds. The crop of the United States was in 1801 forty-eight million pounds, of which South Carolina contributed 20, Georgia 10, Virginia 5, North Carolina 4, Tenness 1 million pounds, and the total exports were that year twenty million pounds.

West Indies.—It is believed that in 1657 cotton had actually been experimentally grown on some of the sugar estates of Barbados. We also read that early in the 18th century cotton had become an important auxiliary crop in Jamaica, Trinidad and elsewhere in the West Indies. Several writers allude to at least two, if not three, of the best known cotton plants of the world as having been found in a truly wild state in the West Indies. As already indicated, they supplied America with its finest seed, but the cultivation of cotton in these islands seems to have been given up in favour of sugar, this leaving the American growers an absolutely free market in the British supply. There is nothing to show that the retirement of the West Indies was in any sense due to inability to produce as fine if not finer cottons than any grown in America.

The New World it will thus be seen had been rapidly and most successfully established as an important source of supply in competition with the Old, and what was to India, an even more serious aspect, the American and West Indian cottons were early recognised as superior to those of Asia, In a remarkable short time, therefore, the whole aspect of the cotton trade of the world changed. India fell into a position of secondary importance. The West Indies gave attention to indigo in preference to cotton, as their auxiliary crop, but soon abandoned indigo and concentrated attention on sugar. America, on the other hand, gave cotton production a prominent position in its agricultural enterprise, and with surprising rapidity distanced India both in quality and quantity. Instead of furnishing Europe with raw cotton and cotton goods, India now became dependent on England for her own supplies of the finer cotton textiles, and a large import trade was in consequence established. The triumph was thus complete of improved mechanical contrivances and intelligent agriculture, over hereditary skill and child-like traditions.

India's Second Life in Cotton.—But the dawn of India's second life in the cotton industries, broke with the establishment of first steam power spinning and weaving factories. As in Europe so in India, that new life meant the gradual annihilation of hand-loom weaving and the concentration of the weavers in the larger towns. It might almost be said that already steam-power, especially in spinning, has driven hand labour out of the market. Large factories have sprung into existence all over India, more especially in Bombay, and are yearly being multiplied. Native capital is being poured into them to an extent not experienced in any other modern industry. It has for example been computed that at present £12,000,000 are invested in the cotton mills of India. They are directly and indirectly giving employment to 350,000 persons, or say one in every 600 of the entire population of India. The outcery occasionally heard against these spinning and weaving mills is purely sentimental. They have checked, and are continuously checking, the importation of foreign cotton goods, woven of foreign cotton, and have thus retained the area of Indian cotton cultivation at approximately double what it would have now become, had the Indian growers been entirely dependent on the hand-loom weavers for the purchase of their produce. To attempt to bolster up the effete methods and appliances of bygone times (seriously recommended by those presumed to be the friends and advisers of the indigenous handicrafts) would of necessity involve the suppression of national aspirations, and the exposure of India to an even fiercer foreign competition than at present.

Agricultural Defects.—However much Indian art and indigenous industries may suffer, progression in line with the manufacturing enterprise of civilization is in the best interests of the country, and should not and indeed cannot be obstructed. But the obstacle to greater success than already achieved, lies not in European competition, but in the defective system of agriculture that prevail in India, and in the ignorance and poverty of the cultivators.

India Imports Raw Cotton.—The most surprising feature of the modern Indian traffic, may be said to be the discovery that the people of India are gradually but surely demanding a higher grade textile than can be produced from the present inferior cotton supplied by the Indian growers. Year by year India has in consequence to import more and more high-grade cotton from Egypt, so that the future of the industry may very appropriately be described as an agricultural rather than an industrial problem.

Low Grade Demanded.—It may confidently be affirmed that, just as England drifted into the production of the higher cotton yarns and the finer cotton goods, due to the liberal supply of superior fibre derived from America so in the like manner the steam power factories of India drifted naturally into the production of the lower class goods, as a consequence of the inferior cotton grown in India. And this tendency of manufacturing, enterprise of necessity has re-acted on the agricultural interests of India, and degraded rather than improved the staple. If the manufacturer would practically pay no more for a long than for a short staple the ambition of the Indian cultivator naturally became one of discovering the plant that would give the highest yield of that quality. In consequence and within the past twenty to thirty years, the fine long stapled cottons of India—the cottons that at one time were much admired and found a ready sale in Europe—have gradually disappeared and a most productive inferior race taken their place. Until quite recently the affirmation was accepted as a truism, that if it paid the cultivator better to produce an inferior rather than a superior grade, he was the best and the only judge. But that the state of affairs should come about in which low grade yarns would be refused both in India and China, and inferior cottons thus become an absolute drug on the market, never seems to have been contemplated as possible. And yet it may unhesitatingly be affirmed that it has actually come about that the future prosperity of the Indian cotton industry turns very largely on whether or not the Indian cultivator can produce a very much superior cotton to that presently being grown in India. It may thus be said that India is at present as keenly interested in the problem of cotton improvement as are Great Britain, the United States, the West Indies, Africa, and Australia.

I now turn to certain

INDUSTRIAL AND MANUFACTURING ASPECTS.

The food crops of India occupy something like 192 million acres of the best culturable lands, and the non-food crops have assigned to them only 30 million acres in all. The portion normally under cotton is from 8 1-2 to 10 million acres in British India, or including the Native States, from 14 to 15 million acres. About one half the total cotton area is located in Bombay and Berar. The other half is made up of, say, one million acres in each of the following provinces:—Madras, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and the Punjab, and about 100,000 acres in each of the following Provinces:—Bengal, Assam, Burma, and Sind.

Indian Production.—It has been estimated that the Indian yield of cotton is usually from 2 to 2 1-2 million bales (each of 400 lbs) or say 9,000,000 cwt. of cleaned cotton. A little under half the production is required to feed the Indian steam power spinning factories, and from the circumstance that approximately the amount represented by the other half is normally exported as raw cotton, it may be inferred that remarkably little cotton is now-a-days spun by hand. In fact the hand loom weavers hardly, if ever, spin their own yarn, but prefer to purchase their supplies from the importers of foreign yarn or the dealers in Indian steam-power yarn.

Indian Spinning.—In 1903 the Indian cotton spinning mills produced 530 million pounds of yarn. About 15 per cent. of that quantity or say 80½ million pounds were returned as high counts, mostly 31's to 40's. The imports of twists and yarns were in 1888-89 52½ million pounds; in 1898-99 they were 45½ million pounds; and in 1902-3 they had still further declined and were returned at 33 1-2 million pounds.

The expansion of the production of high count yarns is but one of the many evidences of the prosperity of the Indian mills. Although it has witnessed many and severe fluctuations, the Indian cotton industry may be described as highly satisfactory and encouraging. It has passed through many periods of depression, such as the temporary loss of both the supply and demand of India, caused through famine the scarcity of labour due to plague, and the partial loss of the foreign demands in consequence of the war in China. But notwithstanding these and such like disadvantages, capital has year by year poured into the industry and mills have multiplied.

(To be continued.)

DISINFECTION OF PLAGUE-INFECTED HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of all the disinfection medicines and agents used for disinfection purposes, dry heat in the shape of fire and smoke has proved a very powerful destroyer of plague germs and instead of using liquid and diluted preparations of costly and uncertain medicines, such as mercury, carbolic acid and phenyle etc. which always leave the places moist and watery, I would like to suggest, through the medium of your journal the universal use of dry heat in the following manner, which will be found easy and cheap especially in those villages and towns where Municipalities and Local Boards have already spent a deal of money out of their funds and now can ill-afford to spend any more in this direction. A heap of dry cow-dung cakes or dry babul wood should be ignited to red heat and when ready for use a layer of live coals or live cow-dung cakes be spread on the floors of the house and its rooms. This process will thoroughly burn and kill all the plague germs that many be creeping or lying alive on the lower parts of the house, As regards the walls they should be fumigated by burning a mixture of sulphur, loban and neem tree leaves morning and evening, every day regularly for at least ten days, the bitter and poisonous smoke arising from the above mixture will suffocate and shrivel up to death all the germs clinging to the walls as well as the nooks and corners. The roof having been afterwards cleared of its tiles as usual, fresh air and the sun's strong rays may be allowed to penetrate it. Lime wash should be done in boiling water instead of in cold water as is done at present. The boiling water being more or less as strong as the disinfectant itself.

The method of dry disinfection is so easy that no trained staff is required to be employed in carrying it out. Any ordinary man of little intelligence can understand and do it in a satisfactory manner, and the material can be easily and most cheaply procured everywhere in the moffussil. It has been many a time experienced that people returning to their houses from out-side Camps have again been attacked with plague and this has always been found due to insufficient and imperfect disinfection of their houses and dwellings and hence this suggestion is offered to the public.—Yours &c.

SAMALDAS
Sailana, C. I. May 6, Medical Officer.

IT has been suggested in several Native papers that the four-anna telegram with its short address has not proved acceptable to the native community, for whose benefit it was introduced. The facts, however, are all against this view. In January, the first month in which the new tariff came into force, the number of deferred private messages showed an increase of over thirty per cent in number, and nearly nine per cent in value, as compared with the similar period of 1903, while in February the figures were even more remarkable, being nearly 43 and 15 1/2 per cent respectively. Taking the two months together 848,000 messages were sent as compared with 621,000 in January and February last year, while the revenue was Rs. 4,37,000, against Rs. 3,90,000.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

WINGED WORDS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

ILL NEWS rides post, and not the strongest of us is always capable of taking the message calmly. The Tsaritsa, we are told, swooned when she heard the terrible tidings from Port Arthur on Wednesday week. When the good people of Dundee in 1871 received Queen Victoria with ovations, with addresses and a much-bedecked town, they little dreamed of the anguished heart of the Queen which made her wish them all far enough away. The night before had come to her the dreadful story of the Prince Imperial's death, and she was thinking of the widowed mother whom Lord Sydney was upon his way to comfort in her agony. "To die in such an awful, horrible way," wrote the Queen "Poor, poor, dear Empress! Her only, only child—her all gone!" The Queen's diary abounds for several pages in expressions of horror and distress. She had not slept, "seeing those horrible Zulus constantly before me." And there is such a touch of indignation in this: 'To think of that dear young man, the apple of his mother's eye, born and nurtured in the purple, dying thus, is too fearful, too awful; and inexplicable and dreadful that the others should not have turned round and fought for him.

THE VOICE OF REPROACH.

That firm belief which she had in the divine right of the Crown extended to Queen Victoria's faith in the safety of her servants. "How could it happen?" she cried when they brought her the news of Lord Mayo's assassination. "Some dreadful neglect, surely!" Gladstone was just as excitable upon the receipt of startling tidings. Nobody would have dreamed that he was the supposedly imperturbable statesman when they told him that one of the men concerned in the Phœnix-park murders had been let off. "What!" he shouted, "is it possible?" As a matter of fact it was the driver of the car, and not of the murderers. Lady Frederick Cavendish took her blow with striking heroism. Meeting Gladstone after the tragedy, she said simply, "Uncle William, you did right to send him.'

"ESCAPED."

The scene at Vienna when the escape of Napoleon from Elba was announced has often been described. The flight of Louis Napoleon from the fortress of Ham caused scarcely less consternation in a more limited circle. As Lord Malmesbury was riding in Jermy-street, a man ran across the road and stopped his horse. It was Napoleon III. Malmesbury announced his tidings at dinner at Hamiltion House Have you seen HIM? he asked a diplomat connected with the French Embassy in London, who was the counter query. "Louis Napoleon he has escaped' and is in London.,' The Frenchman dropped the arm of the lady whom he was bringing in to dinner. He made one jump from the room and was seen no more. "I have never seen a man look more frightened," was Maamesbury's comment as the discomfited Frenchman fled hot foot to bear the portentious tidings to his Embassy.

THE CLUBABLE MAN.

Mr. Stanley Weyman's election to membership of the Athenæum Club will serve to remind members of that venerable institution that the new member has been succesful where Thaekeray was not. They did elect him in the end, but when Dean Milman first put him up, he was ignominiously pilled. Milman was more angry than Thackeray. The latter thought that as a satirical writer his rejection was but natural. As a matter of fact the objectors feared, as they said, that they would find themselves caricatured in some future novel if they elected him. He guessed it. 'There must be thousands," he wrote, "to whom the practice of ridicule must be very offensive—doesn't one see such in society, or in one's own family?—persons whom nature has not gifted with a sense of humour. Such a man would be wrong not to give me a black ball, or whatever it is called, negatory nod of his honest, respectable, stupid old head."

THE IGNORANCE OF THE WISE.

Altough they elected him eventually as a barrister, they knew him as the author of "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis"; there was consolation in that. That comfort was denied him when he had to face a woolly-witted Chancellor of Oxford University to whom he had to apply for permission to lecture within the precincts to the undergraduates. The Chancellor knew nothing of either Thackeray or his writings, and innocently asked what his business might be; did he desire to lecture on religious or political subjects? "Neither; I am a literary man," answered the novelist. "Have you written anything?" "Yes, I am the author of 'Vanity Fair,'" "I presume a Dissenter—has that anything to do with John Bunyan's book?" "Not exactly. I have also written 'Pendennis.'" "Umph: never heard of these books, but no doubt they are quite proper." "I have also contributed to "Punch."! "Punch" Ah I have heard of that; is it not a ribald publication?.'

TWO CHANCELLORS.

"Our relations with France are calm and peaceful, and will, so far as it rests with me, remain so." Thus Count von Bulow in the speech in the Reichstag recently, in the course of which he declared that Germany was too strong not to be able to form alliances. A greater Chancellor than he thought that the natural thing was an alliance between Germany and Britain, Equally natural, it seemed to him, that relations between Germany and France should not remain "calm and peaceful." To Bismarck it was certain that Germany and France would be at war again in his lifetime. He prepared for it. "Our tactics will be different this time," he said. "The fortifications erected by the French preclude the possibility of an immediate advance such as we successfully made in 1870. We shall wait for them and attack them in the field, Then if God gives us a chance we will do the same again as in 1870. Indeed, I believe that unless God himself commands the French army we must be victorious."

AN HONOURABLE RETREAT.

Mention of Bismarck recalls a story he used to tell of an incident which his grandfather witnessed when serving under Frederick the Great. It affords good reading in the present time in view of mistakes and rumours of mistakes degradations and equivocal promotions of which tales come through from St. Petersburg. During some manœvres an ensign made a mistake, and the old King in a flaming passion pursed him with a stick, intending to publicly chastise him. The ensign lit out for all he was worth, and nimbly leapt a ditch which the King could not negotiate, but was left fuming on the wrong side. Latter the colonel of the regiment reported to the King that the ensign had tendered his resignation, "I am sorry, sire, for he is a really fine soldier," said the colonel. "Send him to me." replied Frederick. The ensign came in, expecting to be deaten or perhaps sent to prison. "Here sir, is your captaincy," said the King. "I meant to give it you this morning, but you ran so d — d hard I could not catch you."

WASTE BRAINS.

A striking evidence has been afforded lately of public ignorance of or indifference to passing events. Last week the "Times," with the rest of the morning papers, reported that the King and Queen had been inspecting M. Paulsen's invention the telegraphone. So little was known of this masterpiece of science that the Times actually had to have a special cable in its next morning's issue explaining what the telegraphone is. Day after day we hear of inventions which are to revolutionise the world, then they sink into oblivion and are heard of no more. What has become of the fuel economiser which was to give the G. N. R. fifty per cent more speed at half the cost in coal What has come to Mr. Peter Thornley's invention by means of and to give us engines no bigger than a typewriter which would have 15 h.-p. strength? "What has become of the Radiator, the machine which makes butter in sixty seconds"?

AN interesting description of the late Sir Edwin Arnold's methods of poetical composition, as described by himself, is quoted by a writer in the current "Bystander." "I do not at any time force poetry," he said; "I must be thoroughly in the mood. These moods come imperatively but very irregularly. My method is this. Either I write first, and roughly, on scraps of paper, or my daughter takes it down from my dictation—she is the only one who can do so for me—as I walk up and down the room and smoke. I put the rough notes in my pocket until the next day. Then I read the verse over and over, correct and copy all out myself, altering it very much and filling it up. These scraps I enter into a sort of day-book or ledger until the work is nearly finished. I treat the matter thus compiled as the rough draft. I go over it myself, polish it, and transcribe it into a second book, which may be called the poem itself, but still in a rough state. Then I copy it out again and finally, in a fair manuscript for the printer. Every line of the poem, therefore, passes through my mind three or four times."

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Quite recently, Professor Charpentier, of Nancy, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, announced that when certain toxic substances—for instance, chloral and digitaline, are interposed between a phosphorescent screen of sulphide of calcium and the living body, the phosphorescence of the screen is augmented when it is held in front of organs having a special physiological affinity for the substances. For example, as digitaline acts on the heart the screen becomes brighter when opposite the heart and as chloral acts on the brain the screen is affected when held near the head.

Professor Charpentier has verified the fact for such poisonous alkaloids or substances as the dreaded "curare" with which Indians of South America poison their arrows, ergotine, theobromin, caffeine, sparteine, chloralose, &c. Substances which, like cocaine, act on protoplasms in general, produce a brightening of the screen with appreciable specialisation. A still more interesting observation is that active principles extracted from an organ of the body behave like these toxic substances, and when interposed between the screen and an organ of the body of the same kind as that from which they were extracted, enhance the brightness of the screen. Thus thyroidine and ovarine in the state of dry powder reinforce the phosphorescence. Active principles extracted from the like organ in other mammifers than may be used in front of human organs. It follows that screens can be made specially adapted for the exploration and study of particular organs.

The "Revue Scientifique" states that Popoff's wireless telegraph has been tried by the Russian fleet in the Baltic, and that messages were easily sent 10 kilometres. The system is to be installed on the principal warships of Russia and at points along the coast. At Cronstadt a school of wireless telegraphy has been organised by the Minister of Marine for the supply of skilled operators and electricians to the Navy. Moreover, a factory for making wireless outfits for the war in the Far East has been started at Cronstadt. At Port Arthur and Vladivostock the Russians, according to this journal, already possess wireless telegraph stations. Possibly this has something to do with the Russian taboo of the "Times" or other war correspondents transmitting wireless messages. Not only can wireless messages be "tapped" in the ordinary sense of the word, but they can interfere with one another, and mutually render each other unintelligible—that is to say, useless. Wireless telegraph inventors appear to be abnormally jealous and secretive as to their apparatus, perhaps because they are afraid of piracy, and we have not seen any recent description of Popoff's system, but if it is like what was published a few years ago he employs a telephone in connection with his "coherer" to receive the signals. His system, in fact, resembles the lost experiments of Hughes.

The Ni rays of Blondlot diminish the phosphorescence of sulphide of calcium, while the N rays increase it, and this fact has led M. Julien Meyer to discover effective sources of the Ni rays in filaments of glass or copper under tension, and in glass tubes or bulbs enclosing a partial vacuum, such as the ordinary incandescent electric lamp. Such a bulb is under constraint owing to the difference of air pressure outside and inside.

Aluminium and ordinary and crown glass store the N rays. Lead, pure water, and copper do not. Salt water does. The hand, apparently owing to perspiration, stores the rays for several minutes. Prisms of glass, copper, and aluminium refract the rays.

Dr. A. Ludwig has melted carbon in an electric furnace under great pressure. A phenomenon which took place at a pressure of 1,500 atmospheres appears to show that, on passing into the transparent liquid form, the carbon is during the transition, a nonconductor of electricity.

Potatoes with "thready" rootlets and small tubers attached are condemned by the Syndicate of Agriculturists of Loiret, France, as inferior to normal potatoes. They contain more water and less nourishment. They ought to be partially dried before storing, and rejected for seed potatoes, which ought to be of middling size, quite ripe, and from vigorous plants.

Experiments made in Naragansett Bay, U. S., to see if submarine boats were less visible at night than surface boats, if they could be navigated well in the dark, and if searchlights playing on them hindered their ability to make observations, have shown that they are less visible in the dark than surface boats, and that searchlights do not interfere much with them.

Messrs. Bernum and Bayley, of Madisonsquare Garden, New York, recently tried the strength of elephants, horses and men by means of a hydraulic dynamometer. Two elephants, pushing with their heads, recorded 6,500 lbs. One elephant, weighing 12,000 lbs., pulled by means of traces 8,750 lbs. A hundred men pulled 12,000 lbs. Two horses pulled 3,750 lbs.

"Mateorit," a compound of aluminium and phosphorus, discovered by Herr Rubel a German chemist, is very dense and takes a high polish. Tests have shown that the new metal is well fitted for machine construction. It is also acid proof. Its durability in seawater marks it for ship use. The German arms and ammunition factories of Karlsruhe are making cartridge cases of it. Temperature seems to affect it little, and hence it is promising for out-of-door articles.

Professor Cerebotani recently exhibited at the Berlin Urania a new apparatus for electrically transmitting drawings, handwriting, &c., based on the principal of the telautograph of Elisha Gray. Pictures have been sent by it over wires several hundred miles long.

The Panama Canal is in a fair way of completion at last. The Republic of Colombia has failed to assert its rights over the Canal before the first Civil Tribunal of the Seine, and the panama Company has to accept the sovereignty of the new Republic of Panama. The United States will pay ten million dollars to the new Republic, and forty million dollars to the Panama Company, for the purchase of the incomplete Canal. A United States Panama Canal Commission has gone to the works on a first visit of inspection.

The motor-car is promising to replace the macadamised country roads of America by steel roads. A miry road is a great drawback to the automobile, and the extra energy it requires cannot be "whipped out of the horse," hence it adds to the expense of maintaining the machine. It is stated by an American scientific journal that steel roads can be built at no greater cost than macadamised roads, and are less expensive to maintain. Road authorities are invited to build trial sections of steel roadway for comparison with the best macadamised roads.

According to Dr. Graham of Beirout, the dengue fever, also known as African fever, giraffe fever, dandy fever, &c, is caused by the mosquito. It is an eruptive fever, seldom fatal, but with disagreeable consequences, for instance, insomnia, prostration, and even paralysis. It occurs in hot climates and the Southern States of America. Dr. Graham has carried the disease to a mountain town 3,000 feet high by means of mosquitoes which had bitten fever patients. The germ of the disease resembles forms of the malarial paraite.

The "British Medical Journal" directs attention to an interesting paper recently read by Dr. B. Laquer regarding nervous diseases. He condemns the consumption of exciting literature before the age of puberty, and instead of theatre, music-hall, concert-room, and newspaper he recommends twelve to thirteen hours' sleep, steady moderate sport, every inducement to the observation of nature, and everything which tends to improve the senses, the whole of the muscles, and to render the subjects children of the country and not of the town. According to Dr. Laquer, artistic education tends particularly to upset the physical balance, and its commencement should, he holds, be delayed to the age of sixteen in girls and of eighteen in boys. He agrees with Dunin's view that the three main characteristics of the physically unstable are abnormally increased self-analysis, fear, and lack of will-power. To combat, these he recommends books of travel, sober histories, and biographies, particularly those of men of action. Humorous books are also recommended; the English humorists selected by Dr. Laquer are Dickens, Jerome, and Mark Twain—a juxtaposition which is perhaps in itself sufficiently amusing. The reading should be moderate in amount, its theme frequently changed, and the habit of concentration encouraged by writing abstracts of the works read.

An interesting dispute involving a question of villagers' rights has arisen in Cornwall. The residents of Golant Saint Samson, on the Fowey River, one of the two villages in England dedicated to the memory of St. Samson, the Apostle of Brittany, have from time immemorial raised and carted stone from the village commons, paying a twopenny impost for poor-rate in addition to the ordinary assessment. The natives claim that, although no charter is in possession of the parish, their rights were traditionally inherited by a grant from the Black Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, in reward for services rendered at sea by the Gallants of Fowey. The lord of the manor is, however, claiming dues for the stone raised, but it has been unanimously agreed at the parish meeting to take the necessay steps to resist the claims and to defend the case of the villager.

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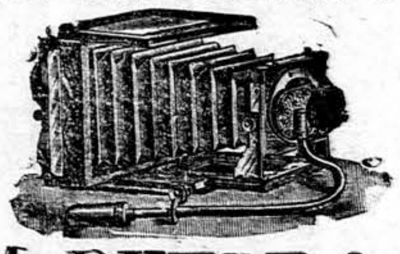

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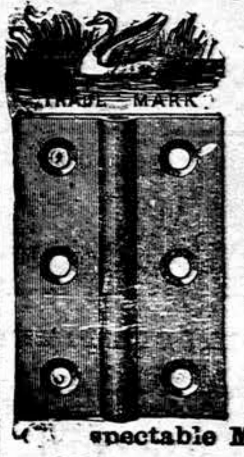

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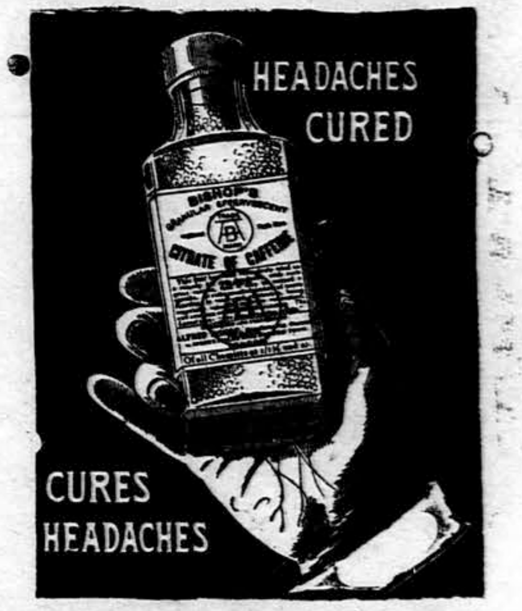

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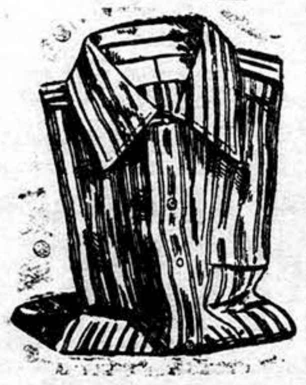
The best value ever offered in India. All Sizes in Stock.

Rs. 1-8 each.



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Washes and most admirably.

Does not shrink

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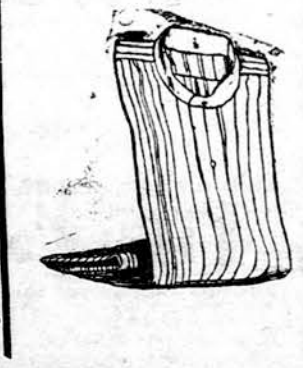
Rs. 25-8 Complete Suit.



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In new Oxford matte designs, or Plain white. Washes and wears well.

Rs. 2-8 each.

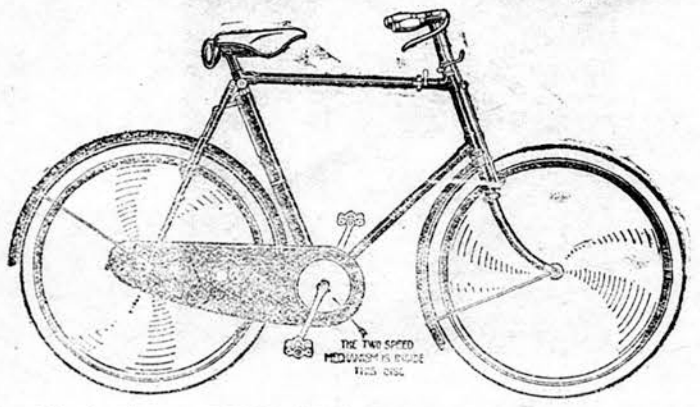
REAL INDIA GAUZE VESTS with short Sleeves. Very soft and fine finish, cool and absorbent, will not irritate the most delicate or sensitive skin. Price for 36 inch. Rs. 9 per dozen.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT THIS WEEK OF OUR
REAL PANAMA HATS.
Very soft and pliable, folding conveniently for the pocket when travelling.

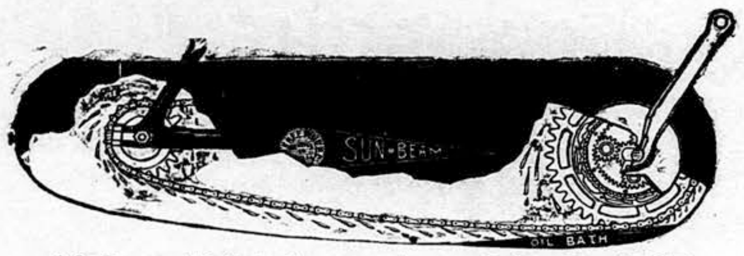
Rs. 15-8

INDIAN COLONIAL & HOME OUTFITTERS.

RIDE A
ROYAL SUNBEAM,


THE TWO SPEED MECHANISM IS INSIDE THIS CASE

Fitted with the latest TWO-SPEED GEAR, Back pedal Rim brake, Dunlop 1904 tyres, Free wheel and the popular
THE LITTLE OIL BATH GEAR CASE



with Lamp, Bell tools, complete. Price, Rs. 325.

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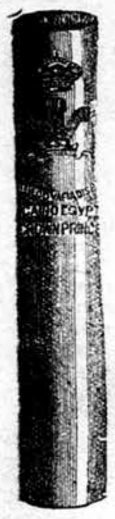
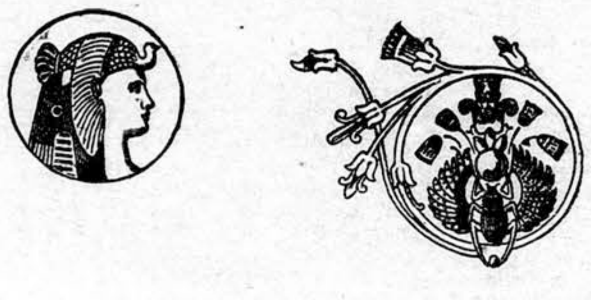
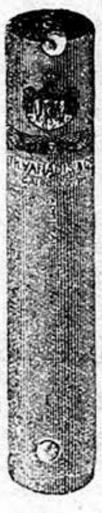
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE,
BOMBAY.

THE MOST CELEBRATED.
AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS
GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.


VAFIADIS CAIRO EGYPT CROWN PRINCE

Price per 100 Rs. 4-8.





Price per 100 Rs. 4.

ARE THE BEST

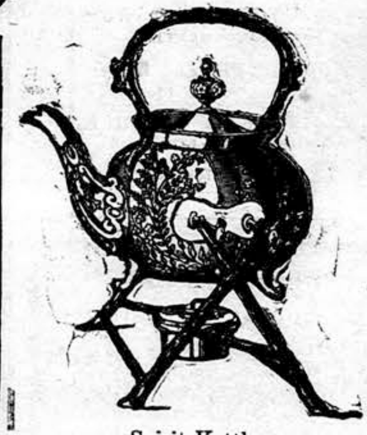
EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

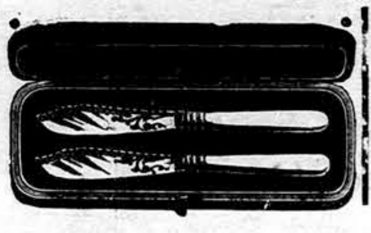
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MARCKS & Co.. Ltd.

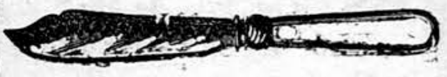
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY & POONA.



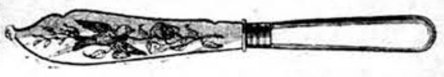
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



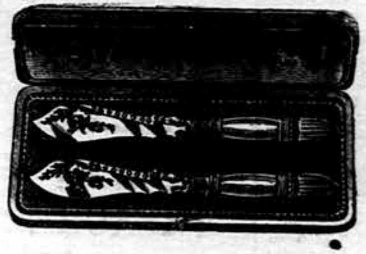
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



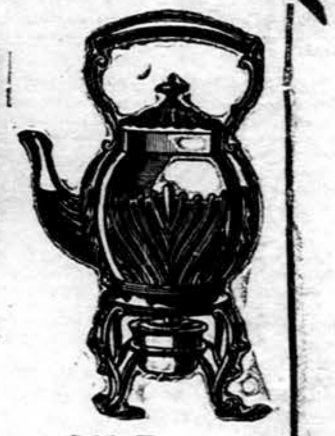
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



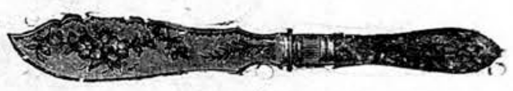
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



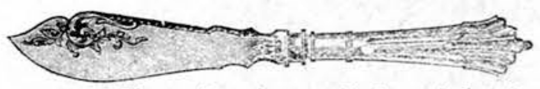
Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30. Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.



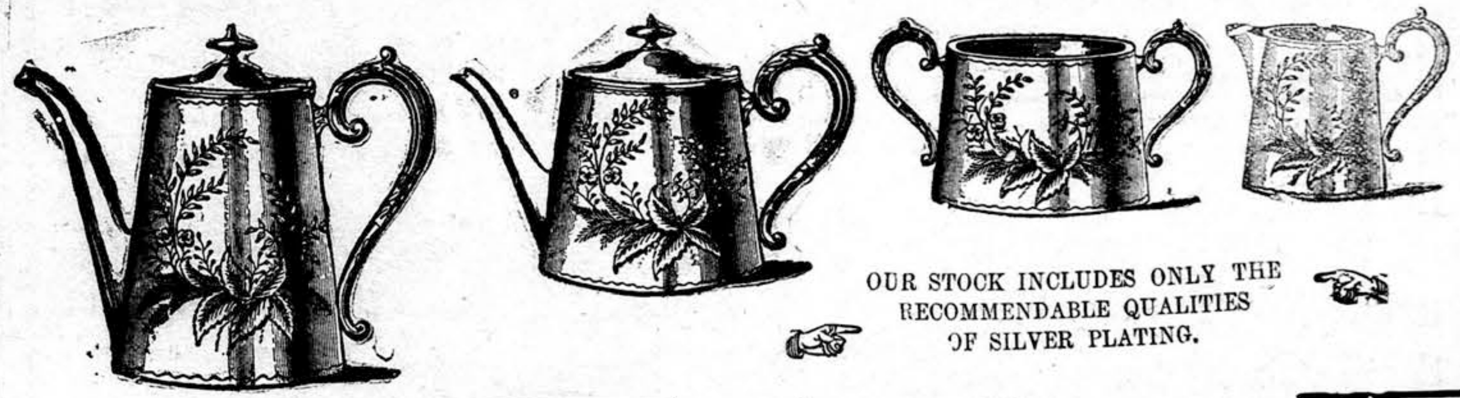
Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.



Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

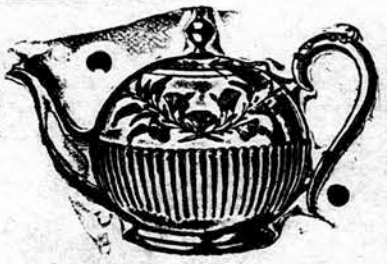


Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.

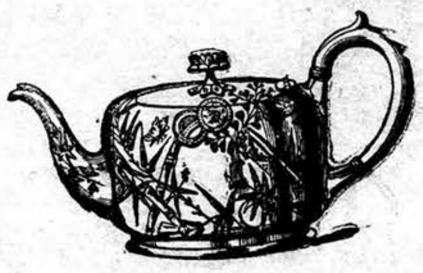


Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

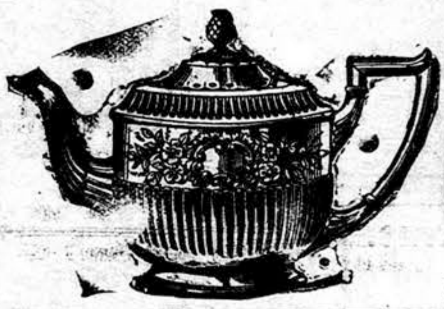
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.



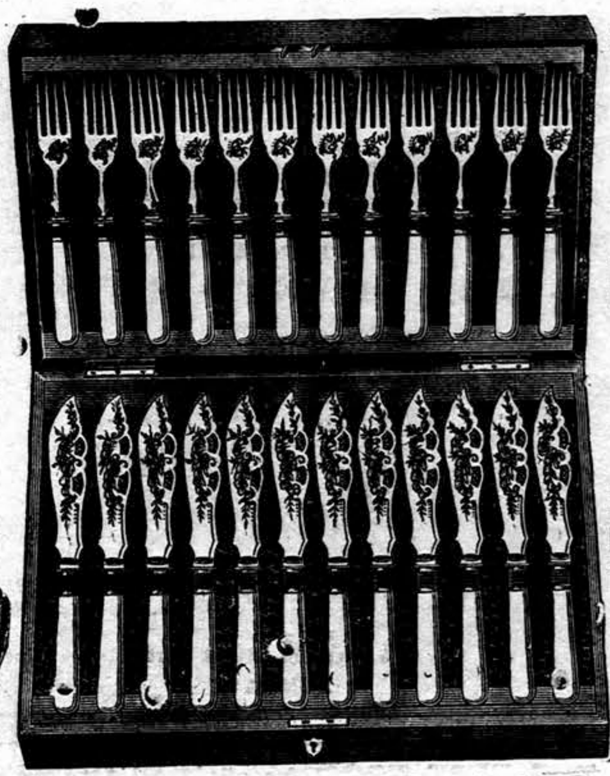
Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.



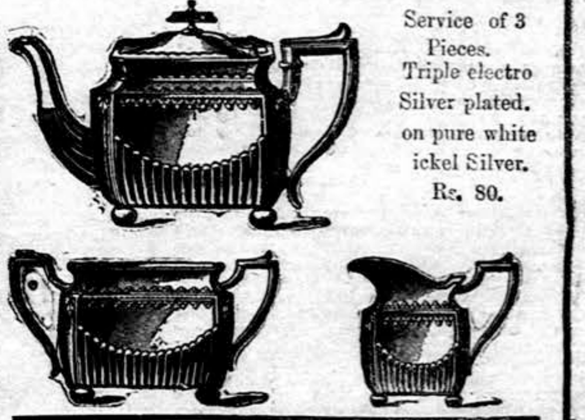
Teapot.
Choicely Engraved.
Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.



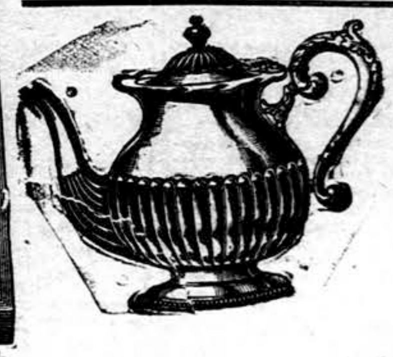
Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.



Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.



Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.
COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.
C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.
Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.
Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Bombay Gazette

SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1904.

THE SENSATIONAL AFFAIR IN RANGOON.

EUROPEAN SAILOR'S OUT-BREAK.

THE "Rangoon Gazette" of April 25th gives the following details of the recent sensational shooting affair in that place :—

On Saturday night, between half past eleven o'clock and midnight, a most sensational instance of highway robbery occurred on Montgomery Street opposite the new Roman Catholic Cathedral while on the other side runs the railway line with the Armenian cemetery lying just below it on the north. From the account we have been able to gather it would appear that at about nine o'clock on Saturday night a European named Dennie Hayes, who describes himself as an able seaman belonging to the sailing ship Sierra Caddona, came ashore to have a drink. He met a British soldier named Private S. Stanley, of the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, in town and asked him to drink with him. Stanley it appears, is on furlough and is attached to H. Company, King's Regiment. After having some liquor they agreed to have a walk, and apparently found their way into Montgomery Street along which they proceeded until they had reached the spot above indicated, when they noticed a motor car approaching them. Hayes without saying a word to his soldier comrade, rushed into the middle of the road, revolver in hand and held up the four Burmans who were occupying the vehicle. Hayes first demanded Rs 25 from each, which sum he quickly changed to Rs. 45. His request was refused, and this so enraged him that he struck one of the Burmans in the car on the shoulder with the end of the revolver, a "Young America" with double action, and seven chambers with an electroplated barrel. His menacing attitude frightened two of the Burmans into making a precipitate flight, and as the fugitives departed he fired two shots after them fortunately without hitting them. The fugitives then went for police assistance. Stanley the soldier seeing that his friend Hayes meant to give some trouble also hastened away on a similar mission, and when he had gone Hayes turned his attention to the remaining occupants of the car and forced them to reluctantly abandon their seats by prodding their ribs with the butt end of the loaded revolver. The reports of the shots and the cries raised by the last two Burmans forced to leave the car brought a policeman in plain clothes upon the scene. This constable belonged to the S. P. C. A. Department. When he told Hayes to release the car the latter levelled the revolver at him, and as he was trying to hide behind the back of the motor car Hayes shot him in the fleshy party of the thigh, dropping him in his tracks. In the meantime Constable Fakir Mahomed, doing duty on Stockade Road, on the other side of the bridge, was attracted to the scene by the firing and the shout for assistance. As he approached the spot Hayes fired a shot at him and missed him. The plucky constable a fine broad-chested, muscular Punjabi was in no way intimidated for, rushing in with splendid courage, he closed with Hayes, A violent struggle ensued for the possession of the weapon, which Hayes discharged into the pit of the constable's stomach. Still undaunted, though perhaps mortally wounded, the policeman hung on to Hayes with indomitable grit, and drawing his baton from his belt, flattened his adversary out on the ground with a knock-down blow across the head putting him completely out of action for a time. The revolver was then taken from Hayes, and with the aid of some more policemen and by standers who had hurried to the scene of conflict the sailor was secured and given into police custody. The two wounded policemen were taken by Private Stanley to the hospital, where the constable hit in the thigh was pronounced to be in no danger. But Fakir Mahomed, the constable shot in the stomach, was in a very much worse condition. In fact his state became so critical yesterday that it was deemed prudent to take his dying deposition. The enquiries prosecuted by the police yesterday show that there is no ship in harbour bearing the name of "Sierra Cadonna," but that the accused Dennis Hayes is a deserter from the Munster Fusiliers, He is a young man believed to be of Irish descent, and speaks the Burmese language with surprising fluency.

THE POLICE ENQUIRIES,

By following up yesterday the report of this remarkable outrage we gleaned the following evidence recorded by the police :—

Maung Nyo, Head Broker Bulloch Bros.' rice mill, Lower Poozoondaung, said that between 11-30 and 1 midnight on Saturday night the accused Hayes, a European, stopped his motor car on Montgomery Road near the Roman Catholic Cathedral demanded Rs. 25 from three of them in front of the car. Hayes then demanded Rs 45, He struck Maung Ba Tit on the left shoulder with the end of the revolver. They got out of the car and went away to Mr. Henderson's house, but finding the house in darkness they went on to the Poozoondaung Station, and Sergeant Po Yin and a native constable accompanied them to where they had left the motor car. Some of the people of the Zaygyo village told them that the accused had been arrested and taken to the police station, and that he had shot a policeman who had been taken to hospital in a gharry. They went to the Pantsodan Station and saw the accused there, and witness identified him as the person who had fired two shots from his revolver and had demanded two sums of Rs. 25 and Rs. 45 from them. The accused was then wearing a pink handkerchief round his neck for a tie and a khaki suit. Maung Ba Shain and Maung Ba Choe, who had been with witness in the motor car, remained behind and witnessed the wounding of the constable.

Moung Ba Shain, assistant broker, Messrs. Mohr Bros. rice mill, Lower Poozoondaung, said that between 11-30 and 12 midnight on Saturday night a European stopped their motor car on Montgomery Road near the Roman Catholic Church and demanded Rs. 25 and Rs. 45 from them. He then struck Maung Ba Tit with a revolver on the shoulder. Ba Tit and Maung Nyo got out of the car and ran away. Maung Ba Choe and witness remained in the car. The accused then fired two shots from his revolver at Maung Nyo and Ba Tit as they were running away. Accused then turned his attention to witness and kept prodding him with his pistol. Witness spoke very kindly to the accused who then turned his attention to a policeman who, on hearing Ba Choe's whistle come up to enquire what was the matter. The constable told the accused to let him go The constable was at the back of the car and the accused fired at him, when the constable dropped on the ground shouting that he had been shot. Maung Ba Choe and witness then got out of the car and stood a little distance away, when Constable Fakir Mahomed ran up accompanied by Maung Choe When this constable caught hold of the accused the latter at once shot him in the stomach. Constable Fakir Mahomed then struggled with the accused and after flooring him with his baton took the revolver from him when some other constables came up. Fakir Mahomed then fell down and was taken to hospital by a soldier.

Corroborative evidence was given by the other two occupants of the car, Maung Ba Tit and Maung Ba Choe, and by a pony dealer named A. M. Kadir, living in Zaygos village.

Private Stanley, No. 5995, 2nd Border Regt., Thayetmyo, attached to H. Company, 1st King's Regt, said that he came to Rangoon on furloug. He met the accused whose name he did not know in 29th street on Saturday night at 9 p. m. They had some liquor together and then went on to the Burma Restaurant. After that they were going along a road the name of which he did not known when the accused stopped right in front of a motor car and made the people in it, who were Burmans, pull up. He (Stanley) ran off for a policeman because he thought there would be a row. As he was going along he heard a couple of shots fired. He returned and took the revolver away from the accused, and did not think anybody was injured. Accused promised to go home with him if witness returned the revolver, which he did. Presently a policeman came up in uniform with some Burmans and they seized hold of the accused who turned round and fired at the constable who struggled with the accused and got the revolver from him Witness saw the constable drop and with the help of another constable witness took the policeman to hospital. The accused was a stranger to witness; he had only met him that evening The accused remarked to him "I am a soldier, and I don't see why we should not have a drink together."

Dennis Hayes able seamen, of the sailing ship "Sierra Cadonna," said that he came ashore to have a drink, and the natives and policemen gave him a hiding with big sticks. He had had no revolver with him. He did not use one nor see one fired at any body. His address at present was 29 Kandawgalay.

The dying deposition of Fakir Mahomed, aged 30 years, a Punjabi Mahomedan police constable, was taken by Mr. Mealin, Additional Magistrate, yesterday. He said he was on beat duty from 10 P. M. on Saturday night. He was standing on Stockade Road in front of the market, when he heard police whistles being sounded very sharp and very frequently. He ran towards the Mahomedan cemetery and met a Burman coming towards him from the direction of the police station The Burman told him there was a row. He ran along and saw flashes and heard shots fired He saw two soldiers, and as he got near them a shot was fired at him but did not hit him. One soldier ran and witness followed him. The soldier turned round and fired another shot at him, hitting him when he was quite close to him. "Putting his hand on the spot where he had been shot he simultaneously hit the soldier on the head with his baton. The soldier was felled to the ground and witness snatched the revolver from his hand. Witness was on top of the soldier and was struggling on the ground with him when the other soldier came up and held the accused down A constable took out of his hand the revolver which he had snatched from the soldier. He recognised the man Hayes as the man who had shot him and the other man Stanley as the man who had assisted him in holding down the accused. He said the man who had fired at him was a soldier, because he was dressed in khaki and was a European. He further identified Hayes by the wound on his head received from the blow dealt him with a baton.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

OUR Panjim correspondent writing on the 7th inst. says :—Our Appeal Court has remitted the sentence passed by the Lower Court against the Editors and Managers of the "Heraldo" and "Ultramar," of imprisonment and fine for having reported in their papers a sermon delivered by a European priest on the 3rd December last wherein certain expressions appeared derogatory to the European officials coming out to Goa from Lisbon. In the other case against the "Heraldo" for publishing the protest of the Proprietors of that Journal to the Lisbon Association of Journalists, the High Court Judges found the Proprietor as well as the publisher guilty of certain offensive expressions therein against the Chief Secretary, who acted for the Governor General during his absence on leave and they were therefore sentenced to imprisonment for 30 and 15 days respectively. It is understand an appeal to the Privy Council is about to be filed against this decision.

A telegram has been received from Lisbon announcing that the Minister of Marine and the Colonies has conferred on Senhor Pedro Athaide de Mello the high title of Councillor, for distinguished services to the State rendered by this gentleman during the period he has held the post of Chief Revenue Commissioner in Portuguese India. Senhor Athaide is very popular on this side and his numerous friends consider him well deserving of this compliment and distinction on the part of the Home Government.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th May.

1. The E E Company will parade to-day for Oyster Rock for Technical instructions, Launch leaves Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m.

2. Prizes 1903-04.

The following is the result of the "Carter Cup" Competition for teams of 5 from sub-divisions at 00, 200 and 500 yds. Medals for 1st team and medals for highest score in complete losing team. Won by No 1 Sub-Divn No 3 Company.

	200	300	500	Total
Sergt T L Clarke	31	28	[illegible]	86
Corpl [illegible] Williams	26	27	28	[illegible]
A Bt W E Green	30	29	31	[illegible]
Gr A F Cox	26	27	32	85
Gr E Russell	31	25	31	[illegible]
Total				427

Highest score in losing games (completed) [illegible] E J Bennett, Gr E [illegible], Gr J W [illegible], Gr J [illegible] Dowling.

3. Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters AT ONCE.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th May.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company :—No 5765 Vol R D Smith.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	[illegible]
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	12	[illegible]
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	8	29
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	11	8	16
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	10	9	[illegible]
F Parel, Sewree and Sion		4	16
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	[illegible]
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total plague deaths to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Same date last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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